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Saturday Review

OF LITERATURE

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Hernando de Soto, hero of "The Florida of the Inca." (See page 18)

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A gallery of notable women and men

EMILY DICKINSON ✦ ***ELEANOR OF AQUITAINE*** ✦ ***MARK TWAIN*** ✦
T. S. ELIOT ✦ ***BYRON AND SHELLEY*** ✦ ***THE NAVAHO*** ✦ ***ANDRE GIDE***
✦ ***MAO TSE-TUNG*** ✦ ***THEODORE ROOSEVELT*** ✦ ***LLOYD GEORGE*** ✦
WM. MAKEPEACE THACKERAY ✦ ***JOHN KEATS***

Emily Dickinson's Letters to Doctor and Mrs. Josiah Gilbert Holland, (edited by their granddaughter, Theodora Van Wagenen Ward) "here published for the first time, are among the finest written by the American poet . . . Here are no reticences . . . Emily Dickinson's correspondence with the Hollands, maintained for some thirty years . . . touches levels of intimacy not previously revealed . . . The presentation is handled in the tradition of fine scholarship."—*N. Y. Times Book Review.* *Illustrated, $4.00*

Eleanor of Aquitaine and Emily Dickinson have one thing in common—history has not always given them their due. In ***Eleanor Of Aquitaine and the Four Kings,*** Amy Kelly has, in the words of Thomas B. Costain, "accomplished the presentation of the great old queen in a new and fairer light." The result "makes even the best historical novel sound like pap." —*The New Yorker. Seventh printing, illustrated, $5.00*

Mark Twain's Hartford Circle was a close-knit, cultivated group which included Harriet Beecher Stowe and Charles Dudley Warner. ***Nook Farm: Mark Twain's Hartford Circle*** by Kenneth R. Andrews is "the first [volume] to study in detail the background, associations and accomplishments of Mark Twain's greatest and happiest period."—*N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review.* With much previously unpublished Mark Twain material. *Illustrated, $4.75*

T. S. Eliot's ***Poetry and Drama*** is as witty and urbane as a conversation with Sir Henry Harcourt-Reilly himself. Eliot discusses the poetic drama in general and reveals the source of *The Cocktail Party* which passed unrecognized by the critics and by all of Eliot's friends. Archibald MacLeish calls this "the most important statement on poetry for the stage in this generation." *$1.50*

When the Shelleys moved to Pisa they persuaded Byron and his mistress to join them. They formed the center of a lively group which read, sailed, visited, organized spirited crusades, brawled on occasion with the police, and finally disbanded when Shelley met his tragic death. ***Byron, Shelley and their Pisan Circle,*** by *Clarence L. Cline,* tells about as lively a bunch of creatives as one could hope to meet today in Paris or on Cape Cod. *Late Fall, $5.00*

"Navaho" means "The People"—and a way of life. This book of superb photographs—taken originally for Life magazine on the Navaho Reservation—with its accompanying text introduces some fascinating Americans. Here are the Navaho at work, at play; in the sweat bath and hogan; participating in their age-old ceremonials of burial, puberty, and healing—The People living the life they understand and love. *Photographs by Leonard McCombe. Text by Evon Z. Vogt, Jr. and Clyde Kluckhohn.* ***Navaho Means People.*** *Coming Nov., $5.00*

"Not a poor sinner but a strange pilot," wrote François Mauriac of André Gide. Albert J. Guerard's penetrating analysis of one of the most controversial literary figures of our time shows the effect of Gide's psychological conflicts upon his novels, spiritual autobiographies and diaries. And it shows how Gide—with his desire for independence and his paradoxical longing for submission to authority—became one of the makers of the modern mind. ***André Gide.*** *Aug. 15, $4.*

What kind of a Communist is Mao? In ***Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao,*** Benjamin Schwartz gives an unhurried, scholarly account of the rise of Communism in China, shows how Chinese realities failed to conform to the Party Line, and how Maoist strategy proved more effective than what Moscow might have chosen. This thought-provoking book shows the profound differences between Communism in China and Russia. *Coming August 30, $4.50*

It's a pity Mao never crossed swords with the man who, according to Charles Poore of the *N. Y. Times,* "would be rather useful to have around right now in dealing with Joseph Stalin." "The tough, unsentimental but immensely far-seeing attitude of Theodore Roosevelt on world affairs can well be studied by Republicans today."—*N. Y. Herald Tribune.* ***The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt,*** selected by Elting E. Morison, will be published in four two-volume sets during 1951 and 1952. Already out: first two volumes, *The Years of Preparation* (1868-1900). Coming October 27: Volumes III and IV, *The Square Deal* (1901-1905). *Illus., each 2-vol. set, $20.00*

Lloyd George, by Thomas Jones, introduces another dynamic statesman, Britain's Prime Minister during World War I, who emerged from obscurity to back Churchill against Chamberlain early in World War II. This lively biography traces the career of the stormy petrel of British politics—his phenomenal rise, his dramatic eclipse. *Coming October, Illustrated, $4.50*

In ***The Buried Life,*** Gordon Ray unmasks the flesh-and-blood "originals" who inspired some of William Thackeray's most penetrating characterizations: his child-like bride, who was the model for Amelia Sedley; a doting mother, a bluff stepfather, a superannuated Regency buck, another man's wife, and the lively grandmother who used strong language with "a wonderful eloquence and ingenuity." *Coming, Oct., $2.75*

The correspondence of some lively Bostonian Keats scholars is collected in ***Keats and the Bostonians.*** "The plot revolves about a packet of thirty-one letters from Keats' sweetheart . . . to his sister Fanny . . . The preliminary skirmishes, the intrigues, the mutterings of a chorus of scholars, lawyers, trustees and librarians make the entertainment rich and varied. It could have happened only in Boston."—*N. Y. Times.* *By H. E. Rollins and S. M. Parrish.* *Illus., $3.50*

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TRADE Winds

ON TO TORONTO

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Bennett Cerf's podium as conductor of* TRADE WINDS *is taken over for this issue by Fon W. Boardman, Jr., sales promotion manager of the Columbia University Press and editor of its distinguished house organ,* The Pleasures of Publishing.

THIS WEEK representatives of the university presses of the country are heading for Toronto, where the only university press in Canada will be host to the annual meeting of the Association of American University Presses. The University of Toronto Press's invitation was accepted with alacrity at last year's meeting when A. G. Rankin, manager, remarked: "If you visit us you can order a scotch and soda, put $10 down on the bar, and get $10 change." Unfortunately, devaluation isn't what it was. . . . Headquarters of the meeting will be the Royal York Hotel, the largest in the British Commonwealth. Everyone is expected to like the idea of meeting in Canada, except possibly Frank Wardlaw of the University of Texas Press. The Province of Ontario is nearly twice as large as Texas. . . . The Toronto Press, one of the leading Canadian publishers, is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. It has its own printing plant, employs the largest editorial staff of any publisher in Canada, and operates a bookstore for the 12,000 students of the University.

AS THEY STARTED for Canada, the university press folks left behind them accounts of some recent lighter moments and miscellaneous doings:

• • When "Tombstone Epitaph" (New Mexico) was nearing completion Douglas Martin, its author, was

visited by his daughter and her eight-year-old son. After listening all day to talk about the book the boy happened to come upon the old family Bible, bound in tooled leather and closed with a brass clasp. "Mommy," he said, "this is a pretty book. Did Grandpa write this, too?"

• • Next publication of the University of Kansas Press will be "Sexual Behavior in Penguins." It's by a New

Zealand naturalist who visited penguin colonies some 1,100 times and found that the divorce rate compared favorably with Hollywood.

• • When Cornell sent out a sales letter for a book on the marital status of college graduates a sample of the questionnaire the author had used in making his study was included. Whereupon 159 persons carefully filled out the questionnaire, giving Cornell their complete marital history. Some of them even ordered the book.

• • The University of California Press begins its description of a new book, "The Dusky-Footed Wood Rat," this way: "This study of wood rats is mainly concerned with the affairs of individual rodents: the length of their stay at certain houses; their reasons for moving, their conflicts with intruders, their departures from home, and their relations to other members of the family."

• • Stanford's publication most popular with students is "Studying Effectively"; that's the closest the press could come to filling an order from a Texas cattleman for "Studding Effectively." A fellow Texan, who had just finished drilling another oil well and wanted to relax with a book, didn't bother to go to the nearest bookstore. From Wichita Falls he telephoned the Oklahoma Press at Norman, chatted pleasantly for fifteen minutes, and then ordered a copy of "Life in the Far West." Why pay only $3.75 for something when you can spend $10?

• • James Gray, author of "The University of Minnesota, 1851-1951" (Min-

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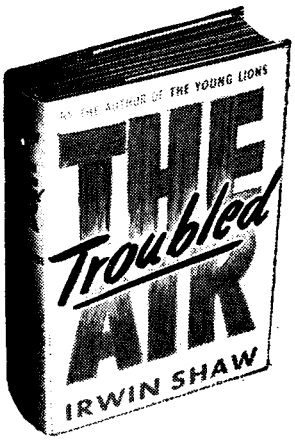

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nesota), is only fifty-two, but he has known personally all eight of the presidents who have headed the University in the past 100 years. The first president, William Watts Folwell, aided Gray materially in achieving this distinction by living to be ninety-six.

• • Of 160 collections totaling more than 150,000 letters sought by Elting Morison in the course of editing "The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt" (Harvard) Mr. Morison was refused the privilege of examining only the collections of two old ladies and one U. S. Senator.

• • Bitten by the title of a book—"Fleas of Western North America"—the Iowa State College Press considered calling its history of the sheep industry "Fleece of Western North

America." In a calmer moment they settled for "America's Sheep Trails." At the University of Hawaii Press they staged a contest to name a book, which eventually appeared as "Hawaii's War Years." More than 800 titles were suggested, including "Hey, What's the Big Idea Shooting Into My House?"

• • Florida reports that "Bibliography of Animal Venom" is selling well in Russia, while Harvard had a potential customer in a woman who asked for a Chinese-American dictionary to help her in the naming of pekingese dogs. . . . At Southern Methodist University Press a shipping clerk who is also a theology student addressed an order intended for Yosemite National Park to Gethsemane National Park.

• • In "Ships for Victory" (Johns Hopkins), a wartime history of the U. S. Maritime Commission, Admiral Land, head of the commission, is quoted as having testified to a Senate committee: "If you want fast ships, fast shipbuilding, fast women, or fast horses you pay through the nose."

• • In "Freedom and Culture" (Columbia) Lyman Bryson tells of an English friend who was walking one murky night through a street in Dublin when he saw a man, all alone, leaning up against a wall and beating a bass drum. There was no one in sight and the drummer was not sing-

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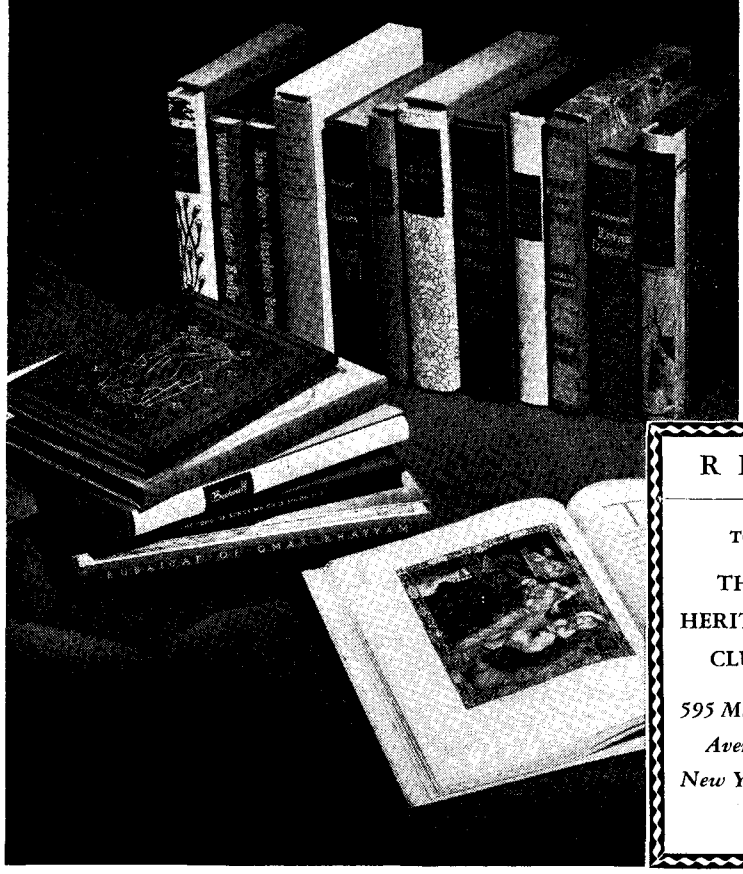

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ing or talking, nor did he seem to be looking for an audience. Lyman's friend came on a policeman and asked: "Do you see what that man is doing back there?" "Yes, sir," the policeman answered, "he's beating a drum." "But what," the friend asked, "could he be doing that for?" The policeman showed no surprise. "Well," he said, "I suppose he's just having himself a political meeting."

• • When the United Press sent out a story that Yale was going to publish "Science and Common Sense," by Harvard's President Conant, the Phoenix, Arizona, *Republic*, far from the Ivy League, headlined it "Yale Press to Aid Harvard President." When Louisiana State sought sales representatives for its ten-volume "History of the South" a lady in Texas expressed interest but wouldn't commit herself until she had read it. She was the daughter of a Confederate soldier and had to be sure the books were written from the "right" viewpoint.

• • Wanting a University of Pittsburgh Press book in a hurry, a railroad president in Chicago called his Pittsburgh office. The Press was closed for the day, but an enterprising railroad man located the author in a classroom, got a copy from him, rushed to the station, started the book on its way to Chicago—not by freight but by Pullman. The book that got this first-class ride was, appropriately, "The Rate of Return, Class I Line-Haul Railways of the U. S."

• • A Wyoming bookseller is promoting the sale of "In My Back Yard" (Denver) by giving away with each copy a gastrolith. The book is about dinosaurs of the *old*, old West, and a gastrolith, as of course you know, is a dinosaur gizzard stone.

• • When Mark Twain and James Whitcomb Riley were on a lecture tour together one of Twain's hardest jobs was to keep Riley sober. One day, according to the new book about Riley, "Poet of the People" (Indiana), Twain locked him in a hotel room and told the bellboys not to release him until an hour before his appearance on the stage. But when Twain returned he found Riley far from sober. He had persuaded a bellboy to hold a bottle of whisky outside the door while he drank it through the keyhole with a straw.

• • Memo to booksellers: stop returning copies of Sterne's "Selected Works" to Harvard because Chapter 24, Book IV, of "Tristram Shandy" is missing. Sterne tells you on the next page: "There is a whole chapter wanting here." —Fon W. Boardman, Jr.

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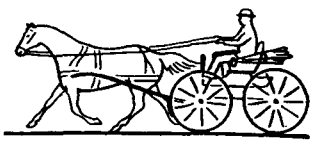

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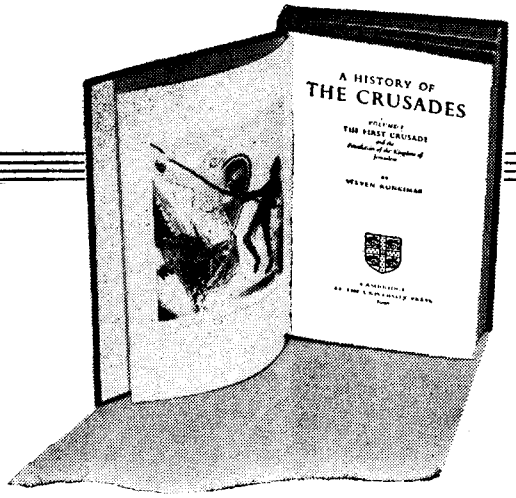

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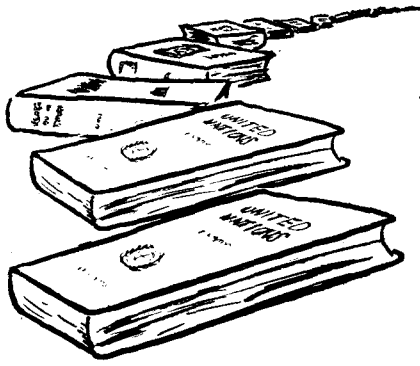


169,365 Steps Toward One World

That is the number, more or less, of publications sold in the past year through **INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS SERVICE . . . IDS**, a division of Columbia University Press, is the United States sales agency for books, pamphlets, and periodicals of ten international organizations mentioned briefly below. (There are 2,384 titles now in print; 429 issues of 28 periodicals are now available). Heads of governments, radio announcers, dietitians, industrialists—all kinds of people are working in these organizations, working for one world "based on respect for the equal rights and self-determination of peoples . . ."

The latest international organization to appoint IDS is the **INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE (ITI)**, which publishes *World Theatre*, a handsome, lavishly illustrated quarterly magazine ($4.00 for 4 issues). In the first issue you can see, for instance, what the English and Italian productions of "Ring Round the Moon," by Jean Anouihl, a Frenchman, are like, and you can read about what's being done in the New Zealand theatre (all amateur, but very active). New Zealand is connected with the **INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE** through the New Zealand Drama Council; the United States is connected with it through ANTA. It is *World Theatre's* purpose to increase this connection between nations and cultures.

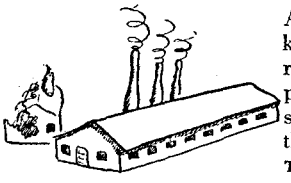
A recent letter to **IDS** reads as follows:

Waupaca, Wis.

In our school we are studying the United Nations, and we would be very pleased for some free information on it. We do not have much material for it.

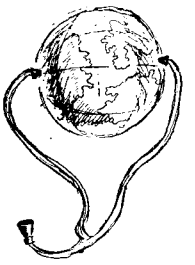
There are four classmates in my class, so send enough for five.

The boy and his 4 classmates were probably awed by the number of topics that interest the **UNITED NATIONS.** Name a subject and chances are the UN has a pamphlet or book about it . . . There are the Official Records of the activities of the UN itself, also the *Charter* (10¢) and the popular *Everyman's United Nations* ($1.25). From there the U.N. publications branch out to cover such special problems as Narcotics, Full Employment, Definition and Classification of Minorities, Child Welfare, Cartography, Technical Assistance, Atomic Energy, Housing, Freedom of Information, and Nationality of Married Women—to name but a few.



American know-how is reaching Europeans through such reports of the **ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (OEEC)** as *The Hotel Industry in the U.S.A.* and *The Pulp and Paper Industry in the U.S.A.* (both forthcoming). OEEC reports that also aid the American business man include *Internal Financial Stability in Member Countries* ($1.50), *Report on International Investment* ($1.75) and *Machinery and Equipment* ($3.00). In other words, this organization's efforts are toward helping businessmen in *all* the member countries.

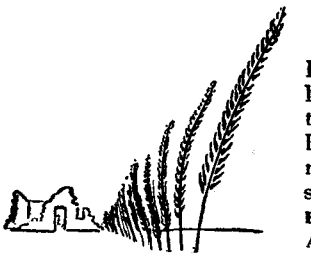
Probably the work of the **UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (Unesco)** is of the greatest interest to *Saturday Review* readers. From adult education and art museums to the children of Europe to human rights to world communications—Unesco is helping keep the paths of freedom and culture open throughout the world. A concrete way to promote international free exchange of information and ideas is provided by *Study Abroad* ($1.25). (*Vacation Study Supplement* now also available—45¢.) Here are listings for more than 28,000 opportunities for study abroad, with information from fifty-two countries, twenty-six dependencies, and nineteen international non-governmental organizations.



The problem of lye, in case no one has told you, is a very acute problem in Finland. Finnish mothers use it instead of soap in their laundry. Being readily available, it is often taken by curious children. Hence, Finland has a film on the consequences of swallowing lye and its treatment. It's just one of eight hundred and some films on child welfare and health listed in *Child Welfare Films* ($1.00). This volume, sponsored jointly by Unesco and the **WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)** catalogues films and filmstrips from 28 countries. A new monograph series includes *Maternal Care and Mental Health* ($2.00) and *Psychiatric Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency* ($1.00).

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ITO) the **CARIBBEAN COMMISSION,** and the **INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE** offer reports on their current activities. The last named group concerns itself with such matters as the Corfu Channel Case in Albania, the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case, the rights of U. S. nationals in Morocco, and the Colombian-Peruvian Asylum Case.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE was described by Sforzino Sforza, son of Count Carlo Sforza and a member of the Council's secretariat, as "the first supranational body to meet on that continent since the rise of the sovereign nation state four and a half centuries ago." Reports on the sessions of this august body, which include debate and discussion on every international problem, are published regularly.



If you were living in certain parts of Europe, you might consider the **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)** the most important branch of the United Nations. Foods—how to grow them, which of them are most nutritius, how to preserve them, and the economic problem of exports and imports of agricultural products make up the ever-immediate problems here . . . One of the bestselling bulletins is about rats—*Thieves of Stored Grain—How to Fight Them* (25¢). These studies are thorough. A nutritional study will include, for instance, a unified analysis of the world's 292 principal foods, and provide tables showing the food picture of the different nations.

The International Reporter is a monthly bulletin with the latest news of the publications of these 10 international organizations.

For your FREE subscription, and for checklists of any or all of the 10 groups, please write to
Miss Irma Dorothy Smith

COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY PRESS

2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York

Publishers of The Columbia Encyclopedia

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The Saturday Review of Literature

No Fences & No Fears

—*Blackstone Studios.*
Dumas Malone

THIS is the ninth time that *The Saturday Review of Literature*, that good friend of all good books, has paid deserved honor to the university presses by devoting an issue to them and the second time that I have enjoyed the privilege of being the guest editor. We are following pretty much the same plan this year that we did last, since *SRL*'s regular editors and the presses themselves seemed to like it. The date of this number has been determined by that of the annual meeting of the Association of American University Presses on June 17-20 as guests of the University of Toronto Press, the northernmost and only Canadian member of the organization. There are now thirty-six members and four affiliated members. There are in addition at least a dozen academic presses outside the association that publish books with some frequency.

My role here is merely that of a barker at the show, and the show has become so big and diverse that I cannot even mention all the wares and performers. I must say a word, however, about the newest of these publishing houses, that of the University of Texas, the inception of which is described elsewhere. The sturdiness of the Texan infant has been demonstrated by a first feat which may perhaps be described as herculean—the publication in English of "The Florida of the Inca," which tells the story of the fabulous expedition of De Soto. This superb book was first published in Spanish more than three centuries ago, and its author is credited with being the first native American to achieve pre-eminence in literature. Partly on personal grounds I will mention two other recent comers—the Indiana University Press, which has lately published a book by my dear old friend Ralph Barton Perry, and the University of Kentucky Press, guarantor of the admirable *Journal of Southern History*, which I read regularly with patriotic pride. There is no space here for the entire roll, but the map on page 13 speaks more eloquently than words. Anybody who looks at it can see that university presses are scattered all over it and provide a heartening example of decentralization.

I regard it as an exceedingly fortunate circumstance that they are not concentrated in Eastern marts of literary commerce but are arising from the grass roots and thriving in the great open spaces. They aren't fenced in, and I hope they never will be. It is also most fortunate, in my opinion, that they have not found it necessary to exploit contemporaneity and cater to the fleeting whims of a fickle public. When they deal with the public affairs of the day they do so in a spirit of calm judiciousness which ought to be a revelation to some of the frenzied politicians in Washington, but they require no contemporary peg to hang their wares on. They deal with science, as indeed they should, since it is still to be found in its purest and most fundamental form in universities, where the unending quest for truth, rather than profit, is pursued assiduously in laboratories as it is in libraries.

Their authors are generally better critics than creators, and their field is fact, not fiction. Sometimes their books are stuffy, but there is less pedantry in press offices than in university faculties, and they rarely if ever publish anything that is not absolutely honest. They have to balance their budgets—or try to—like everybody else. There are many commercial publishers with equally high ethical standards, but the academic publishers have an intellectual and spiritual advantage in that they are somewhat further removed from the market place and are expected by their clientele to guard the more enduring values. A university imprint is, or ought to be, a sort of sterling mark guaranteeing good workmanship and complete integrity.

Since their works speak for them better than I can I will address myself to the workers in these presses throughout our broad and varied land. To these men and women, who ought to be much better known than they are, I am happy to extend this word of appreciation, congratulation, and encouragement. It has been said that a mist of timidity is gathering round the towers and halls of ivy in our time, when fear stalks in public places and the face of faith is hidden. Judging from the magnitude of their current projects there seems to be little timidity in academic publishers, as publishers, at the present moment. My reference here, however, is not to quantity of output but to quality of spirit, and I trust that the publishers and writers of scholarly books will let no unreasoning denunciation deter them from pursuing their high calling. Eventually the shouting and tumult always die, and the quiet voice of reason can then be heard. Knowledge of the truth may not be enough to make men free but it is the first step in our age as it has been in all others, and university presses are par excellence the purveyors of true knowledge.

—DUMAS MALONE.
Guest Editor.

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Tips to Type 22

FRANK H. WARDLAW

PSYCHIATRISTS describe a distinct type of individual—Type 22, I believe it is—as "a mental defective without psychosis," which being translated means "a plain damn fool."

Now I am not a psychiatrist but I would unhesitatingly classify myself under Type 22. For not once but twice in the past six years I have undertaken to organize a new university press. The first time there was some excuse for me; I was ordained a publisher by executive fiat and went blithely and in complete ignorance to my fate. The second time I knew what I was getting into and did it anyhow. But don't waste your sympathy on me; I'm having fun. We of Type 22 always have fun.

—*Tom Lea.*
U. of Texas Press Colophon

Quite seriously, I am sure that there never was a more difficult time in which to establish a university press than the present. I am equally certain that there was never a time which offered a more exciting challenge or greater opportunities to the scholarly publisher.

American university presses today are at the very pinnacle of their importance to the intellectual life of the nation. Their principal function has always been that of filling vacuums, since they operate chiefly in fields which are either entirely neglected or badly slighted by commercial publishers. All literate Americans are familiar with the fact that inflated costs have put the backs of many commercial publishers to the wall. With some notable exceptions they have had to draw in their horns, cut corners, publish largely in accordance with proven formulas, and curtail or abandon entirely the issuance of "prestige titles" of limited appeal but enduring significance. All this has resulted in a king-sized vacuum which university presses are striving, with constantly increasing success, to fill.

Each year university presses are publishing a larger proportion of those of the nation's books which stand a chance to endure. Each year they are making their products more attractive both in content and in form and are marketing them more effectively. Each year they are serving the ends of scholarship more intelligently and are doing a better job of keeping alive the elements of regional culture without which America would be so much the poorer.

I think that it is safe to say that much of the most exciting, the most venturesome publishing now being done in America is taking place on university campuses. Many university presses routinely take chances which would curl the hair of the average commercial publisher, and a surprising number of their long shots pay off. This venturesomeness cannot be accounted for entirely in terms of subsidies; I know of no press which is so well heeled that it can consistently lose money on its titles and remain in operation.

Yes, it's a good time to start a university press, despite sky-high manufacturing costs and paper shortages and decreased markets and the myriad headaches which always attend publishing but which are accentuated in a period of national emergency.

Are there too many university presses? Certainly not. There are always more than enough worthwhile manuscripts to go around and never a sufficient amount of money or personnel to handle them properly. The more well-conducted, adequately supported presses there are the better from almost every standpoint. Certainly a university whose faculty is consistently engaged in research is missing an important bet by not organizing a publishing arm, since a good press not only stimulates scholarly productivity of the broadest kind but adds immeasurably to the prestige of the parent institution.

So, if you feel compelled to start a university press by all means do so. But remember that if you don't use your head before you start you will probably lose it shortly thereafter.

While the trustees and administration and faculty of your institution may think it is a very good idea to have a press and some may actually understand what a press is supposed to be, the probability is strong that few realize what is involved in establishing and conducting a publishing program under present conditions. This is nothing to their discredit. Scholarly publishing is an exceedingly complex admixture of business, scholarship, art, and clairvoyance, and no one who hasn't been intimately concerned with it can possibly visualize all of the angles.

The attitude of the administration should be your first vital concern. If the administration isn't willing to back the program to the hilt you are licked before you start. Before I accepted my present position at the University of Texas there were three main questions on which I felt that I had to satisfy my mind: 1. Does the administration realize that a press cannot be built overnight, that it will have to be heavily subsidized in its first few years, and that it will always require substantial support unless it is to become a frankly commercial enterprise? 2. Does it realize that some important operations of the press (accounting, manufacturing, and marketing procedures in particular) cannot always conform to the customary administrative pattern of the institution and that important exceptions from the usual procedures will have to be made? 3. Does it realize that it is impossible for a director to conduct a press successfully if his administrative authority is seriously restricted and is it willing to give him sufficient authority to get the job done?

IT WAS only after my mind was satisfied on all of these points that I loaded my family and livestock in the Chevrolet and set sail for Texas. And if you are tempted to organize a university press I adjure you earnestly to examine the situation with the above questions in mind. If the answer to any one of them is "no" forget about the whole thing.

I don't mean to imply that you can eliminate all of your difficulties before you begin, but you have to be dadblamed certain that the administration is fighting with you instead of against you. In the half year that I have been in Austin several basic administrative problems have been solved: we have been given reasonable freedom in placing of contracts for printing and binding, a sine qua non of success; we have obtained authority to advertise our books, something at first regarded as impossible; and a standard publishing accounting system has been established. Many other minor but pesky obstacles have likewise been removed. All of this would have been impossible without the determined assistance of the administration.

I am a self-made publisher demonstrating, as Will Rogers once said, the horrors of unskilled labor. I'm still

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very ignorant. But I have been through this thing twice and I shall now proceed to offer some gratuitous advice to would-be founders of scholarly presses:

1. *You must have a good press committee or advisory board.* It should be truly representative of the faculty and should consist of men of broad vision, sound scholarship, and unquestioned integrity. Don't make the mistake of trying to superimpose a publishing program on a university without making it an integral part thereof. You may be a better judge of style, effective organization, and sales potentialities of manuscripts than the members of your board, but their combined wisdom is far greater than yours concerning matters of scholarship.

2. *Be exceptionally careful in the selection of your early manuscripts.* A well-established press can stand a lemon or two. You can't. Your first titles must be good. They must be sound in scholarship but not be too narrowly restricted in their appeal. If possible their subject matter should be susceptible to dramatization, since you must sell your program at the outset to a wide variety of people, many of whom aren't scholars.

It is difficult for a new press to get top-flight manuscripts of broad appeal, for they normally gravitate to well-established presses whose imprints already carry prestige. But it can be done if you keep your ears open and actively go after promising titles.

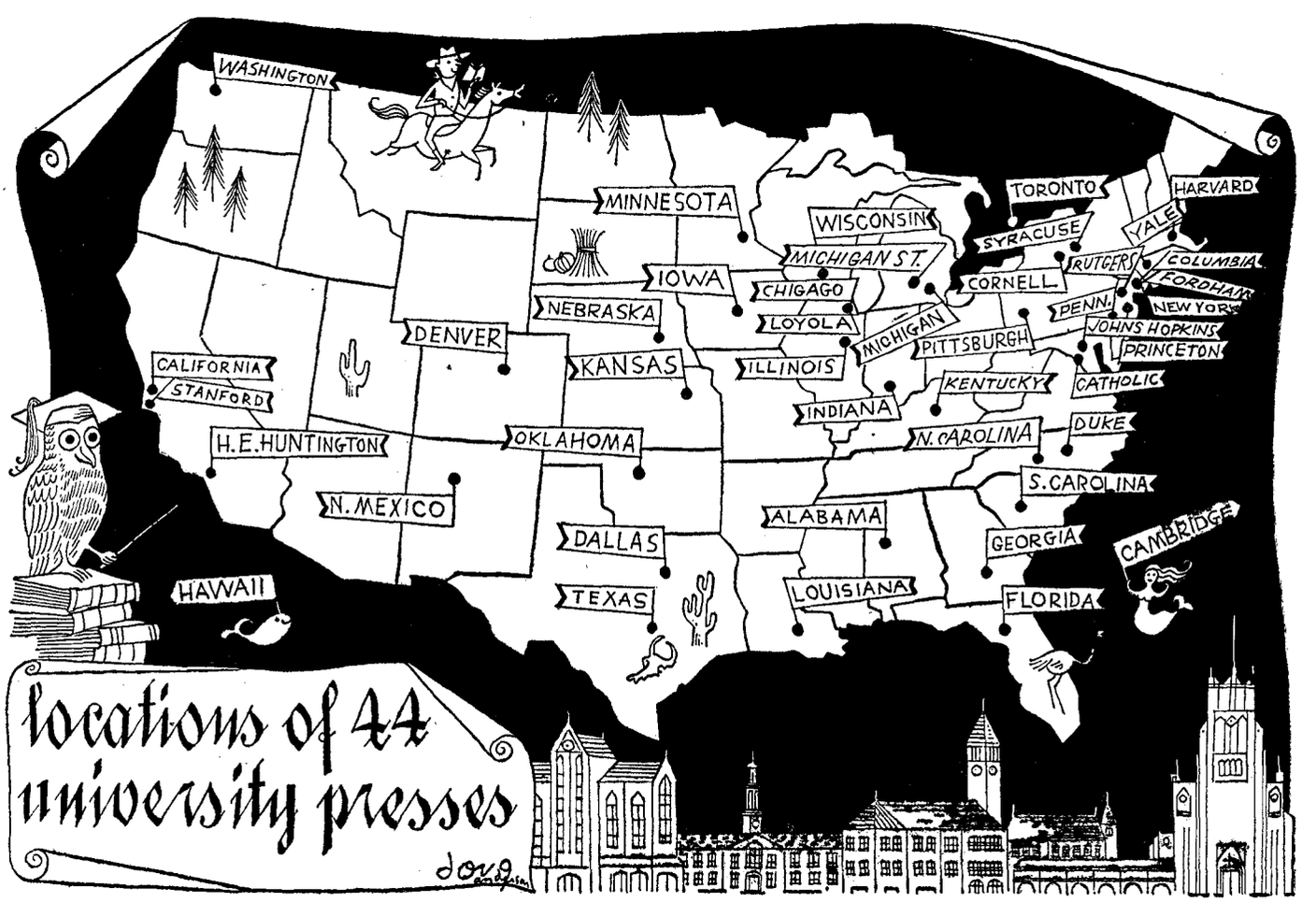
Varied and peculiar will be the offerings placed upon your altar. In my first month at Texas I tearfully rejected a sixty-five-page narrative poem extolling the virtues of the Texas jack rabbit and two wondrous works entitled respectively "How to Run the Universe" and "Six Easy Steps to Salvation." I rejected them despite the realization that the success of many a publishing house has been based primarily on just such titles.

Timeo deanos et briefcase ferentes! The appearance of a new press will bring many dog-eared, well-traveled manuscripts out of filing cabinets to your desk. Any morning now Professor Snarf, who has been on the faculty for ages and who is therefore a man of importance, will present to you his manuscript "Browning's Debt to Genghis Khan." He may even forget to take it out of the manila envelope postmarked Norman or Chapel Hill. It cannot fail to attain success, for it will appeal to scholars in not one but two fields—English literature and Asiatic history (which means that we can send out twice as many leaflets describing it).

President Taft once wrote to an importunate Senator that "where the appointment of judges is concerned I have no bowels." The scholarly publisher must have no bowels where manuscripts are concerned. Remember that one of the most important services which a press can render to scholarship is to insist that it be more readable, that it broaden the horizons of knowledge rather than restrict them. You must learn to be tough with unrevised dissertations and with journal articles artificially expanded to book length. On the other hand, you must do everything in your power to publish genuine, basic contributions to knowledge even when they lie within a restricted field and are extremely difficult from a financial standpoint.

3. *You must attain complete flexibility in manufacturing, promotion, and distribution.* If yours is a state-supported institution you may be confronted by laws requiring you to advertise all jobs for competitive bids. If the press can't be organized in such a way as to free it from this restriction you will have to address yourself to the task of obtaining legislative exemption.

Other laws may require you to place all contracts within the boundaries of the state. You'll have to do something about this, too. Most of your manufacturing should be done at home if at all possible, but it is a serious situation if you can't go else-



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where when the special requirements of a job demand it. You can't operate successfully in an administrative strait jacket. It should likewise be obvious to anyone that a press must advertise. If there is a law forbidding advertising by state institutions and if there is no legal way by which you can be freed from this restriction the law must be changed.

4. *Remember that only in rare instances will books sell themselves.* Concentrate at first on the type of books which can be promoted effectively by direct mail and build up your sales organization gradually. A full-blown sales setup is economically possible only when there are a considerable number of titles to sell. Books with strong regional appeal may be your salvation in the early years.

Cultivate the booksellers in your area from the outset. You can learn much from them. Remember that they are in a tough and not-too-profitable business and give them every possible break. It is a rare book indeed on which you will not lose more than you gain by refusing to extend commercial discount rates to booksellers, although you shouldn't urge them to stock scholarly items which they can't sell.

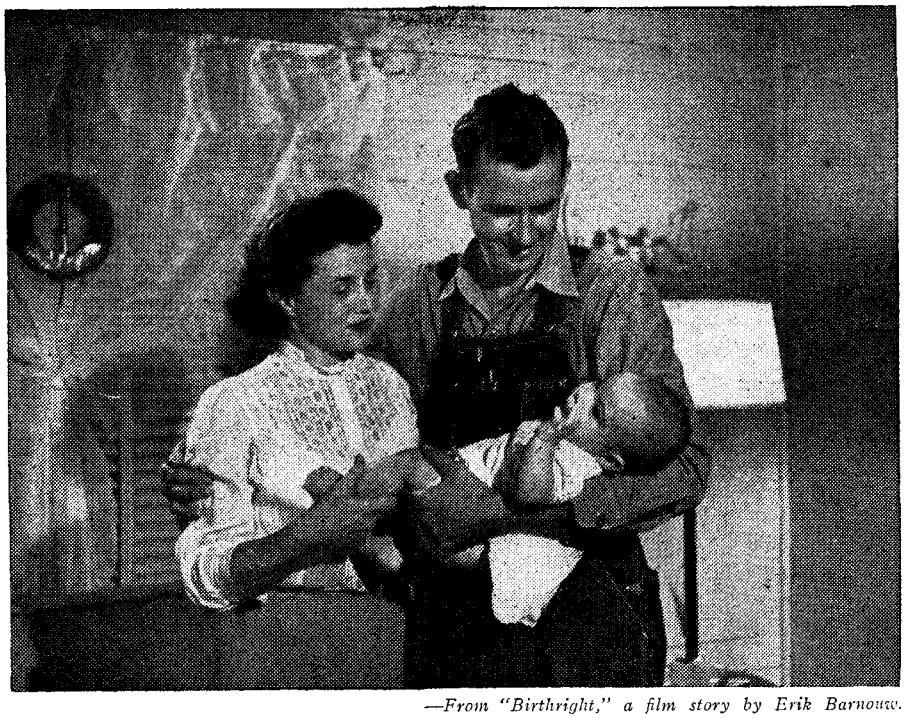
5. *Make your books look like something.* The day when university press books could always be recognized by their forbidding appearance is past. They may be home grown but they mustn't look it. It is possible for jackets to have dignity and sales appeal at the same time. Since you are a scholarly publisher it will be assumed that both your jackets and your titles bear some relationship to the contents of the book, but this isn't as serious a drawback as some might suppose.

6. *Think and plan in terms of the centuries.* Long-range objectives and values should always be paramount.

A great Southern educator once declared that "the function of education is to lead to a life of loyalty to facts." I like that phrase, "loyalty to facts." We hear a lot nowadays about loyalty to truth; but truth is an abstraction, and we are no more able to pin it down than was Pontius Pilate. Facts are something which we can understand and deal with and live in accordance with.

If we as writers and publishers and educators prove always loyal to the facts with which God has made us acquainted, then everything else will be added unto us.

Frank H. Wardlaw, formerly director of the University of South Carolina Press, now heads the University of Texas Press.



—From "Birthright," a film story by Erik Barnouw.

". . . a constant sense of adventure into new fields."

Bridge for a Cultural Gap

ERIK BARNOUW

MANY people look puzzled when they learn of some of the 1951 "publications" of Columbia University Press—for in addition to scholarly books on many subjects this year's list includes:

"Trapped," a comic book for teenagers on juvenile narcotics addiction, prepared with the cooperation of the Committee on Narcotics of the Welfare Council of New York City.

"Birthright," a feature film on the saving of an unborn child from congenital syphilis, produced under the auspices of the Georgia Department of Health.

"The Lonesome Road," a series of radio transcriptions on problem drinking featuring alcoholics from Alcoholics Anonymous, judges' chambers, and Skid Row, produced with the cooperation of the National Committee on Alcoholism.

"Multiple Screening," a cheerful cartoon film for doctors and public health workers on the early detection of chronic diseases, made under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Items in preparation include a series of film strips and a comic book on intergroup relations, a radio transcription series on heart diseases, another series on delinquency, and a phonograph album on safety.

These productions all come from a division of Columbia University Press launched just two years ago with the purpose of working in the "mass media"—a division called the Communication Materials Center. The Center, referred to as CMC, deals in almost any medium other than books. It has involved Columbia University Press in a bewildering variety of projects. The Press is not sure whether it is the first university press to publish a comic book; it is confident that it is the first to publish a washroom sign.

HOW IS IT that a university press has branched out into projects of this sort? How did it come about? How are the items produced? How are they distributed? Who buys them?

The educator concerns himself today with all media through which information, ideas, and attitudes are conveyed. Many universities have courses and activities in the "communication arts," often organized at a "communi-

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cation center." Such a center is usually a division of the university itself. At Columbia some of this activity has been organized, for good reasons, within Columbia University Press.

In 1948 a series of transcribed radio dramas on syphilis was produced by Columbia University with the cooperation of the United States Public Health Service. The transcriptions were distributed by the USPHS to state and local health departments throughout the country for use in educational and "case-finding" campaigns. The programs succeeded in overcoming the radio taboo on the subject of syphilis and were broadcast with success on some five hundred stations.

As a result public-health leaders came forward with a suggestion that a "revolving fund" be set up at Columbia for the production of health-education materials in all media—radio transcriptions, films, phonograph records, posters, leaflets—and that these be sold to health agencies, schools, and other organizations at prices sufficient to maintain the fund for further projects. All net revenue was to go back into the fund, which was to be run on a non-profit basis.

Because the project was to involve all the elements of a publishing venture, including the maintenance of inventory and the use of shipping, billing, and sales departments, the fund was offered to Columbia University Press rather than to the University. The Press had already begun to operate a film-rental library and an audio-visual service to the campus. These various services were combined into the new Communication Materials Center, which began to function in April 1949. While many of the Center's productions have been financed from the "revolving fund" for health information materials, other projects have been made possible by contracts and grants from organizations. Projects have dealt with health, human relations, citizenship, and so on.

In its first year of operation CMC concentrated on items dealing with venereal disease, because of the demand for further materials on this subject. To provide health departments with material for an entire local campaign CMC tackled the same subject matter in every possible medium. The items produced on this subject have included: radio transcriptions, short radio spots, short films for television, a long film for theatres, a television script for local production, posters of various sizes, leaflets for bars and other special localities, a hillbilly record for juke box and disc jockey, a washroom sign for gas stations and taverns, and a phonograph record for classroom use.

This variety of media had its fascination but also its problems—one of which was that every item seemed to bring on an entirely new set of distribution problems. For example, the juke-box record on syphilis was the result of suggestions from a health officer in Tennessee, who said that juke-box operators in troublesome areas in Tennessee had promised to carry such a record.

CMC produced a test record but hesitated to go further without knowing more about the attitude of the operators. It was learned that they were organized in several dozen regional associations, which were represented in a national committee, the Music Operators of America, headed by George A. Miller of Oakland, California. Arrangements were made for Mr. Miller to hear the record in Oakland. He was enthusiastic and took the record with him to the next meeting of the operators' executive board, which met in Chicago. Out of this meeting came a resolution declaring that "'That Ignorant, Ignorant Cowboy' is a must for every juke-box operator in the United States." This statement had no effect in some areas but a good deal in others. Mercury Records offered to assist in distribution of the record, bringing it out under the Mercury label "by arrangement with Columbia University Press."

JUST AS this project meant conferences with record distributors and juke-box associations, other projects have required negotiations with film distributors, censor boards, radio stations, networks—the custodians of the various media of communication. But distribution problems do not end there. The custodians of the information channels are not educators. When local broadcasting stations or theatres carry educational materials it is often because they have been urged to do so by local health departments, schools, social agencies, civic organizations, churches, or other influential local groups. These groups are really the middlemen who "distribute" CMC's products.

—*Columbia University Press health pamphlet.*
"Susie Won!"

The process is something like this. CMC issues a series of radio transcriptions on alcoholism, endorsed by leading authorities on the subject. A state mental-health association purchases sets for use throughout its state. The association may arrange for local alcoholism committees or local newspapers to co-sponsor the programs in various towns. Radio stations are asked for free time, or a local sponsor contributes it as a public service. Finally the series is broadcast. This is the sort of chain of events needed to bridge the gap between the producer and the eventual listener.

In "publishing" educational materials for the mass media there is no such simple distribution line as publisher to bookseller to reader. CMC's distribution lines follow interesting roundabout routes that are determined by the kinds of organizations our society has developed for dealing with its many varied problems. These are some of the hazards Columbia University Press faces in its venture in "communication materials."

Whatever the hazards, there are many rewards. The CMC staff has a constant sense of adventure into new fields. Professional performers, writers, and technicians of highest rank are enlisted in these projects and seem always anxious to participate. Such people as Raymond Massey, Henry Fonda, Jackie Robinson, and Mel Allen have taken part in CMC projects. Materials have been written by Gunnar Back, Morton Wishengrad, George Stoney, Alan Lomax, Hy Zaret. Film producers, animation companies, comic-book publishers, and others have shared in various projects. Their ability to reach large audiences is brought into collaboration with authorities having specialized knowledge. Columbia University Press, situated at a great seat of learning near the heart of the entertainment world, is in an ideal position to foster this kind of collaboration and through its Communication Materials Center to help bridge the gap between the general public and the university scholar.

Erik Barnouw is editor of the Communication Materials Center of the Columbia University Press.

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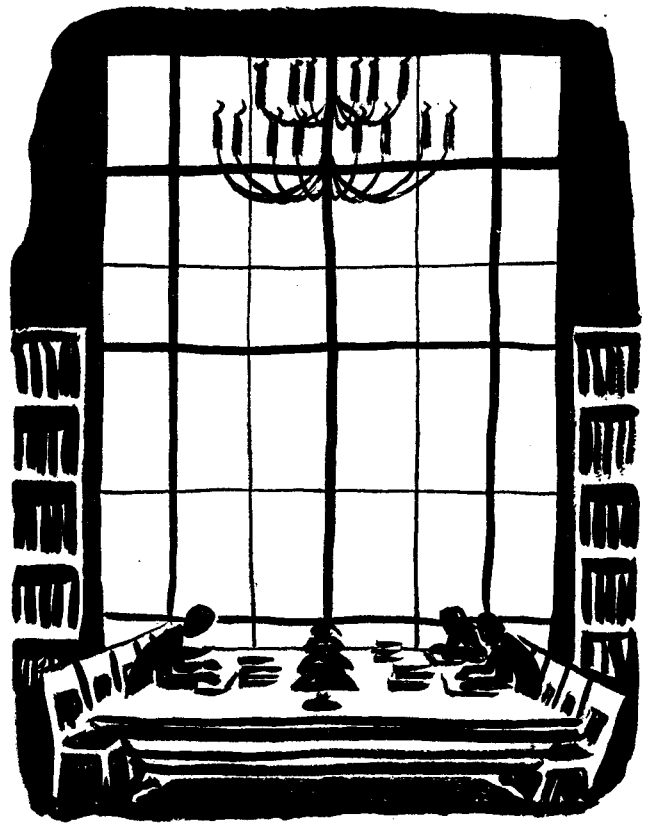
What Every Scholar Should Know

HENRY M. SILVER



ALTHOUGH scholars are encouraged, one might almost say required, to publish from time to time, the truth about scholarly publishing is almost never systematically presented to them at the time when they are learning how to become scholars—in graduate school. They attend seminars and even courses on bibliographic materials, the use of the library, how to assemble the apparatus of documentation, and so on. But of the crucial point in publishing, scholarly or otherwise—that to do it successfully one must either find readers or take the consequences—there is little mention. Nor is their attention riveted upon the corollary fact that if money is going to be lost some method of reducing the loss must be found. It is fair to say that, to the contrary, they are encouraged to believe that somehow scholarship is enough and that solely as the result of conscientious application to documents and the assembling of evidence their works will find a publisher.

As most of us know, this is not so, not today. The student relies on a theory which no longer applies and as a result compounds his difficulties with an indifference to the existence of readers and a concentration instead on the existence of critics, a very different thing and quite ruinous both to style and revenues.

Squarely in the middle of this are the university presses, dedicated on the one hand to furthering the highest ideals of scholarship, forced by necessity on the other to avoid bankruptcy, faced continually by the fate of those unwillingly compromised, which is to receive fire from both flanks. They ride two white horses with a gap between which keeps getting wider and wider. If they try to make some money they are accused of going commercial. If they stick strictly to their knitting they find the better manuscripts going elsewhere. In an effort to lessen the gap the presses now propose to meet their problem at its beginning and to offer graduate students some practical guidance at the time they are most ready to receive it. With the cooperation of graduate-school deans and the sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies they hope to lessen the pressures which bear on them by showing these scholars of the future what they will be up against and to some degree how to cope with it.

At this point some scholar may demur. "Please tell me how in my monograph on Bran the Blessed I can ever expect to interest anyone except the other specialists in my field? Even if I wrote with the tongues of men and of angels the general reader wouldn't buy it." The scholar has a good point but not nearly as good as he thinks. The world is not made up of specialists on the one hand and wholly disinterested parties on the other. That darling of the university presses, the intelligent layman, does actually exist, but he must be coaxed before he will come in. Pans of milk must be set out for him, and the door left unlatched. Too often he is offered a dry crust and has to force the door to boot. Every added reader, even if he be unique, is that much more off the cost of doing a book. We cannot in all consistency complain simultaneously about the costs of scholarly publishing and ignore the thrust at us from *The* [London] *Times Literary Supplement* which, after complimenting us on our scholarship, went on to say, "One criticism, often heard here, of American scholarly books on literary subjects is, however, justifiable. To put it bluntly, they are often unreadable."

OUR scholar-interrogator, however, is still not satisfied. "All this is true in theory, perhaps," he says, "but the facts as I understand them are that one has to sell five or six thousand copies of a book to break even. There aren't that many readers for my monograph, and I should know. The best publishers have told me so, one after another." With this he goes away, probably to ask a foundation for a subsidy, which will be declined. This will trouble him very much for it is some time since he last added to his bibliography and there is the matter of his promotion shortly to be considered. He is well aware that, in the words of Wilbur Kitchener Jordan, "the most certain way of securing a more advantageous appointment is by enhancing one's reputation as a productive scholar by impressive publication." Yet, though he is ready and quite willing to cooperate, who will take his wares? With a subsidy,

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yes; but subsidies are like unicorns. If the pure can catch them they will come along like lambs. The only trouble is to find them.

This scholar and his dilemma are only a small part of a larger situation discussed recently in these pages three weeks ago by Harold Guinzburg ["Book Publishing: A Dubious Utopia," *SRL* May 26]. But to the university presses this part is a far more intimate problem than to the commercial publisher and not only because the author is a colleague. The university presses exist to publish books like his, and when they grapple and grapple in vain with the economics of a manuscript which is both a contribution to knowledge and yet totally unable to earn back the cost of publishing it they have not merely injured an author's feelings and increased their public-relations worries—scholarship itself has become by that much the loser.

There is only one possible way out, and that is by taking the scholarly author into intellectual partnership. If he can be shown what makes for avoidable cost and by this encouraged to avoid it, if he can be stimulated to write for a wider audience by understanding the rewards that exist for spreading the cost over a larger edition—either or both together wherever possible—a great deal will have been accomplished. To do this will require time, but by beginning in the graduate school the presses apply their efforts where the scholar himself begins. It will not add to their labors since the education of scholarly authors is a responsibility which they have to assume in any case, except that now it is discharged one by one, which takes time.

If research without publication is work without fruit why are not the processes of publication just as important as those of research? The one is simply an extension of the other. All that has changed is that the costs of publishing now require an author to consider a problem before he begins his manuscript rather than after he has finished it. It has perhaps been difficult for him to grasp the fact that publishing does not begin and end with printing. What will he do when the matter has been further complicated by the progressive development of unfamiliar printing processes, each of which has its own manifest advantages and disadvantages? The fact that the fixed costs of publishing are much less elastic than those of printing is very important to his understanding of these matters; and yet it is something only one scholar-author in a dozen comprehends. What will be his reaction when he finds that to

(*Continued on page 62*)

AMERICANA

Accent on Now

DOUGLASS ADAIR

IN HIS survey of Americana published during 1949-50 Wendell Stephenson commented that relatively few books issued by the university presses during that period dealt with the present or the very recent past (*SRL*, May 6, 1950). The university publications of 1950-1951 reverse this trend; it is the recent past, the present, and the future that flavor a surprisingly large percentage of the university books of the past year. Whether by accident, design, or both, a significantly large number of them focus directly on the contemporary epoch of history in which we are all caught.

Last year Yale issued the long-awaited continuation of the famous Chronicles of America, the series designed to tell the story of America in a lively authoritative style acceptable both to the common reader and the scholar. When originally printed the series ended anticlimactically with the election of Warren G. Harding. Now with Harold U. Faulkner's "From Versailles to the New Deal," D. W. Brogan's "The Era of Franklin D. Roosevelt," two volumes on American foreign policy 1920-1950, by Allan Nevins, and Fletcher Pratt's "War for the World" we have the record of the history our own generation has made. As all readers of the former Chronicles know, the quality of the earlier volumes was uneven. These five new books, however, assuredly rank among the best of the whole series.

Complementing Nevins's general account in the Chronicles of the diplomatic background of World War II and replete with the same sense of not-yet-forgotten headlines are two engrossing special studies of the coming of the war with Japan. Herbert Feis's "The Road to Pearl Harbor" (Princeton) and Toshikozu Kasé's "Journey to the Missouri" (Yale) tell this story from vantage points in the opposing foreign offices, for each author is a diplomatic official turned historian. Each book underlines the trite but terrible truth that both nations paid in blood for the blunders and miscalculations of their leaders.

The university presses have also published during the last twelve months outstanding studies of the American homefront and the battlefronts of World War II. Here again the continuing military crisis makes the reader accept these volumes as important data bearing as much on the uncertain future as on a completed past. Philip Crowl and Jeter A. Isley in "The U. S. Marines and Amphibious War" (Princeton) tell how twentieth-century Americans relearned from scratch those lessons of combined operations that nineteenth-century generals and admirals had mistakenly relegated to the dust heap of outmoded tactics. The airplane, that new weapon which has added an extra dimension to tactics and strategy, is treated in "The History of United States Naval Aviation" (Yale), by A. D. Turnbull and C. L. Lord, and in "The Army Air Forces in World War II," Volume IV (Chicago), edited by W. F. Craven and J. T. Cate. Incidently, readers of the Craven-Cate volume, which covers the Pacific air war 1942-1944, can also expect (as lagniappe) timely sidelights on the personality of General MacArthur, whose current non-political activities are certain to keep American politics roiled—at least through 1952.

TIMELY, too, in view of the present tempo of remilitarization is Elias Huzar on "The Purse and the Sword: Control of the Army by Congress through Military Appropriations, 1933-1950" (Cornell). It is Professor Huzar's contention that today Congressional control actually operates as a system of budgetary feast or famine—both extremes being poorly calculated to produce sound military planning—for except when Congress and the American people are scared stiff the watchword is "parsimony" and the Army is starved; then a crisis breaks and the military is told "help yourself." After war comes, however, mere monetary appropriations become of less import than the inevitable shortages of strategic materials, skilled manpower, machine tools, etc. Then coordination and rationing of the total resources of the nation become necessary. Two books, H. M. Somer's "Presidential Agency, OWMR" (Harvard) and R. H. Connery's "The Navy and Industrial Mobilization" (Princeton) deal with this crucial administrative problem.

Another sizable group of "problems"

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books also gives a strong flavor of contemporaneity to the year's university press lists and, because dealing with our material and institutional potentialities in a threatening world, carries weighty connotations for the future. These books roughly fall this year into the categories of agricultural, industrial, and manpower potential. In the first category is M. H. Saunderson, "Western Land and Water Use" (Oklahoma), J. E. Fulmer's "Agricultural Progress in the Cotton Belt" (North Carolina), and John Timmons's and W. G. Murray's "Land Problems and Politics" (Iowa State). Important strengths and weaknesses of our business institutions are treated in M. L. Mace's "The Growth and Development of Executives" (Harvard), G. B. Hurff's "Social Aspects of Enterprise in the Large Corporation" (Pennsylvania), and G. H. Allen's (editor) "Individual Initiative in Business" (Harvard). Two other volumes examine aspects of our manpower resources and the special problems that affect their mobilization: "The Social and Biological Challenge of Our Aging Population" (Columbia) and H. A. Mills's and E. C. Brown's "From the Wagner Act to Taft-Hartley: A Study of National Labor Policy and Labor Relations" (Chicago).

In this connection one final book must be noted, certainly one of the most stimulating and original volumes published this year because it squarely grapples with our ultimate and most important resource against Communism: the American character, the traditional American ethos itself. This challenging work is David Riesman's "The Lonely Crowd: A Study of the Changing American Character" (Yale). It contains an intensely illuminating description of the *genus Americanus*, twentieth-century style, and is definitely a study of great present and future importance.

If this survey has stressed the conspicuous orientation toward the present and future it does not mean that the traditional categories of history usually found on university press lists were not being published.

Among the scholars' monographs the most significant were: T. E. Drake's "Quakers and Slavery in America" (Yale); Horace Montgomery's "Cracker Parties" (LSU), Georgia politics in the 1840's and 1850's; H. G. Edmonds's "The Negro and Fusion Politics in North Carolina, 1894-1901" (North Carolina); and K. M. Stampp's study of the causes of the Civil war in "And the War Came" (LSU). All of these books were substantial and creditable jobs of craftsmanship. The same adjectives could be applied to the biographies of the

(*Continued on page 50*)

—Illustrations from the book.

Our First American Classic

THE FLORIDA OF THE INCA. By Garcilaso de la Vega. Translated and edited by John Grier Varner and Jeannette Johnson Varner. Austin: University of Texas Press. 655 *pp.* $7.50.

By Herschel Brickell

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, son of a Spanish conquistador of noble lineage and an Indian mother of the blood royal, who proudly called himself El Inca, was a matter of thirty-two years writing and revising this justly called "first great classic of American history"; first, that is, with the possible exception of Cabeza de la Vaca's account of his wanderings in the Southwest.

El Inca waited another five years to see his masterpiece published in Lisbon the same year, 1605, that saw Part One of "Don Quixote" given to the light in Madrid, the first international secular best seller.

We have had to wait another 350 years to see a complete and befitting English translation of the longest and most detailed account of the De Soto expedition, which began in 1538, a year before El Inca was born in Cuzco, to end five years later in utter disaster and tragedy. Hernando de Soto was buried beneath the waters of the Great River at the age of forty-two, and his once magnificent army was reduced to a little band of ragged, weary, sick, and completely dejected men.

But here it is at last, a truly remarkable work of scholarship, in which much learning on the part of the Varners is worn lightly—the first book of a university press which has set itself a high mark for its debut, both from the point of view of literary merit and bookmaking. It is also fitting that this work should have been done at a university with one of the most magnificent collections of Latin-American documents and books in existence. Mr. Varner is a member of the faculty there, and his wife is with the Austin Public Library.

How true is the story that Garcilaso tells so vividly and dramatically? The Varners explain that it was told to El Inca, already an accomplished writer in prose and verse, and that it is almost certain the narrator was the very Gonzalo Silvestre who figures so largely and heroically in its pages. There is little doubt, either, that Don Gonzalo as an old man colored his rememberance of things past with nostalgia. It is also true that as a mestizo El Inca was determined at all costs to do justice to Spaniards and Indians alike. Then, too, it would have been most remarkable if El Inca had written in other than the romantic spirit of his century.

El Inca was writing of the glories of a new continent, and if his glowing pen-pictures at times resemble much that has been written in our own day by real-estate promoters of The Flowery Land he, too, was engaged in a selling job. There were material riches to enumerate and describe, not to mention an infinitude of Indian souls to be saved for the greater glory of God, A.M.D.G., but De Soto and his men moved too fast to accomplish much soul-saving. It was gold they were after.

In this search they were disappointed, but they found, El Inca says, pearls of fabulous size and fantastic

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quantity, furs of many varieties, unlimited fruits and flowers, vast forests for timber and other uses, and an abundance of corn, so nourishing to both horses and men. El Inca's descriptions are always fresh and vivid, whether he is writing of battles between mounted Spaniards with lances and naked Indians with bows and arrows or giving an account of an Indian woman ruler so noble in bearing and manners that the Spaniards instinctively called her simply *La Señora,* The Lady.

The Lady of Cofachique is one of the most memorable of all the people described by El Inca, although one is at a loss to know exactly how realistic is her story in all its details and how much it was colored by the romances of chivalry which El Inca, like all other literate men and women—including Santa Teresa of Avila—read so assiduously.

Perhaps it is carping to point out some matters of translation that lend themselves to discussion, if not to argument. For example, there are frequent references to chamois, which by extension of its original meaning may be the skin of a goat or even of a sheep, neither of which the Florida Indians had. A good guess is that deerskin is meant, and if so it would have been better to have used the exact word.

There are also references to the vast numbers of mulberry trees observed by De Soto and his men, one specifically to "the utility of the silk they produce." It is not made clear that what mulberry trees produce is leaves, which are the standard diet of the worms that furnish the silk. Brass "mines" are mentioned, although brass is an alloy not found in the natural state, and one supposes that copper must be meant.

An excellent Introduction gives a brief sketch of El Inca, whose "Comentarios Reales" is one of the best source books on the early history of the Conquest in Peru. El Inca was a human being of rare distinction from any point of view, and we may all be very proud indeed to have as our first American writer a man who possessed the best qualities of the Spaniards and the Incas.

Reese Brandt's drawing of De Soto, which serves as the frontispiece, and his end papers are up to the high standards of the rest of the book typographically and artistically.

Herschel Brickell has been a student of Spanish literature and history for many years, served in the Department of State six years as a specialist in Latin-American affairs, and was once editor of the Pensacola *(Florida)* Daily News.

Restoring a Patriot's Portrait

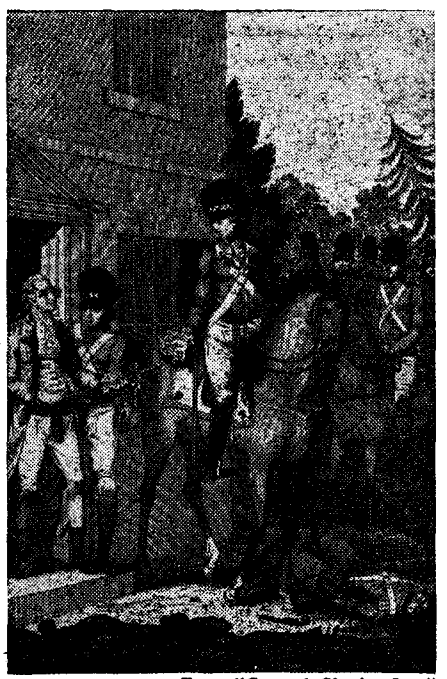
GENERAL CHARLES LEE. By John Richard Alden. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 369 *pp.* $4.75.

By Willard M. Wallace

AN ALTERCATION between a general and his commanding officer is hardly a contemporary phenomenon. One of the most spectacular differences of opinion occurred between Washington and General Lee during the engagement at Monmouth, New Jersey, on June 28, 1778, when Washington ventured to harass the British Army under Sir Henry Clinton in its withdrawal from Philadelphia to New York. The incident is the focal point of this biography of Lee.

A modern, scholarly biography of Lee has long been needed, and John Richard Alden has given us one that is eminently judicious and readable. Though there is ample evidence of meticulous scholarship, it neither impedes the easy flow of the narrative nor confuses the reader with a mass of irrelevant detail. Of relevant detail there is an abundance, but Mr. Alden uses it most effectively in his acute and lucid analysis of a man castigated for years as a traitor.

Tall, spare, alternately indolent and nervously energetic, Lee led a lonely, wandering sort of life. He was born of gentry stock in Cheshire, England. A scholar of considerable learning and a skilled linguist, he joined the Army, sailing to America as a lieutenant in one of the regiments of General Edward Braddock. He escaped the massacre of Braddock's troops at Fort Duquesne, married the daughter of a Seneca chief, and accepted brotherhood in the tribe of the Bear under the appropriate name of Boiling Water. Later he suffered a severe wound during Abercromby's assault on Montcalm's entrenchments at Ticonderoga. In London again, he was sent to Portugal in a regiment commanded by John Burgoyne.



—*From "General Charles Lee."*

"General Charles Lee Surrenders" (1776).

Lee finally went to America to live in 1773. He identified himself with the Patriot cause, making friends with men like Richard Henry Lee and John Adams and impressing many people with his military knowledge, caustic wit, rude manners, and love for dogs. With the outbreak of hostilities he became second in command to Washington. He helped organize the Army at Cambridge, planned fortifications for New York, supervised the defense of Charleston, and returned from South Carolina in time to urge Washington to retreat from Manhattan Island toward White Plains in order to ward off Howe's flanking movement. After Howe captured Fort Washington and drove Washington himself across the Delaware Lee became critical of his commander in chief. He finally moved to support him but was captured by the British in a tavern at Basking Ridge, New Jersey.

Mr. Alden's account of the foregoing is well paced and gracefully written. If his treatment and style now become slightly legalistic it is thoroughly understandable in view of the controversial nature of the material he must consider. Many years after Lee's death it was discovered that while a prisoner he proposed to Howe a master plan to end the war. Mr. Alden points out that Lee had first vainly tried to effect a reconciliation between the contending sides, that he may then have considered the American cause hopeless and wished to conclude the war with merciful swiftness. But it is likely that Lee hoped to mislead Howe; and Mr. Alden musters internal evidence to support this view.

Eventually exchanged, Lee returned to the American Army and commanded the advance units when Washington struck Clinton at Monmouth. Lee had no faith in the ability of the American soldier to stand up to the disciplined European; he had not witnessed Steuben's training at Valley Forge. When Washington arrived on the field with the main body he found Lee in full retreat. At this point a sharp dispute occurred. Later two abrasive letters from Lee after the battle impelled Washington to impanel the court-martial Lee demanded to

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clear himself. The court, however, found Lee guilty of disobedience in not attacking per instructions, of making an unnecessary retreat, and of being disrespectful to Washington.

Mr. Alden's analysis of the tactical situation at Monmouth is superb, though he does not completely account for Lee's strange failure to make an adequate reconnaissance of so militarily hazardous a field. But Lee's main error — and Mr. Alden is on firm ground here—was in assuming that Clinton would not support his rearguard in force when Lee attacked it.

The trial and the evidence are examined with great care. Mr. Alden shows clearly that the lenient penalty of suspension from the Army for one year was hardly consistent with the gravity of the charges and the verdict of "guilty." He declares that for the court the issue had become one of Washington versus Lee, that it was in the public interest to support the commander in chief. Mr. Alden reasons persuasively. Certainly Lee was no traitor at Monmouth; he merely made honest mistakes. Costly though those mistakes were to Washington's hopes, they were fatal to Lee's reputation. Bitter, rancorous, half-insane, Lee died in 1782 mourned chiefly by his dogs. Whatever Lee's deficiencies in character and personality, Mr. Alden's fine study should restore him to his true position as one of the architects of our early successes in the Revolution.

Willard M. Wallace is the author of "Appeal to Arms: A Military History of the American Revolution."

Honor Students of Warfare

THE U. S. MARINES AND AMPHIBIOUS WAR. By Jeter A. Isley and Philip A. Crowl. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 636 *pp.* $7.50.

By PAUL H. DOUGLAS

THIS IS a worthwhile addition to the growing series of books about the amphibious campaigns of the Marines in the Pacific during World War II. The authors, who are members of the history department at Princeton, have had full access to the records of the Marine Corps and have exercised complete freedom in their appraisals. The result is an honest and painstaking book that is far more reliable than most of the official histories, which all too often conceal the crucial mistakes made and constitute a whitewash for services, units, and commanders.

Isley and Crowl correctly point out that prior to World War II the Army was land-bound and road-bound in its concepts and practice and totally unskilled in, and indifferent toward, amphibious operations. It was the little, neglected Marine Corps which, building on the British mistakes at Gallipoli, developed the theoretical features of amphibious warfare. The Corps working with the Navy developed the principles of combat loading, preliminary naval bombardment and gun-fire support, the debarkation of troops, the ship-to-shore movements, the sequence of assault waves, the organization of traffic on the beach, the drive inland, and other operations.

The Corps tried these theories out in landing exercises, perfected the Higgins boat and the amphibious tractor, which with the family of ships built around the LST revolutionized landings, and developed close tactical air support for troops. When the war came the Marine Corps was ready for the smashing drive across the Pacific, which ultimately led to the defeat of Japan. Along the way the Marines trained a number of Army divisions in the technique of landing operations, and their manual, copied almost word for word by the Army, furnished the theoretical basis for the landings in North Africa, Sicily, and Normandy.

The authors review in full detail the various amphibious operations from Guadalcanal to Okinawa to test the developments of the doctrine in the light of the mistakes and successes of these campaigns. They show the inadequacy of the preliminary Naval bombardments at Tarawa and Pelilieu, the hesitations of the Navy at Guadalcanal, and the lack of adequate amphibian tractors at Tarawa. They present a well-balanced account of the events on Saipan which led to the relief of the 27th Army Division and they give a lucid description of the attack upon Iwo Jima and of the almost perfect planning and coordination that went into the operations on

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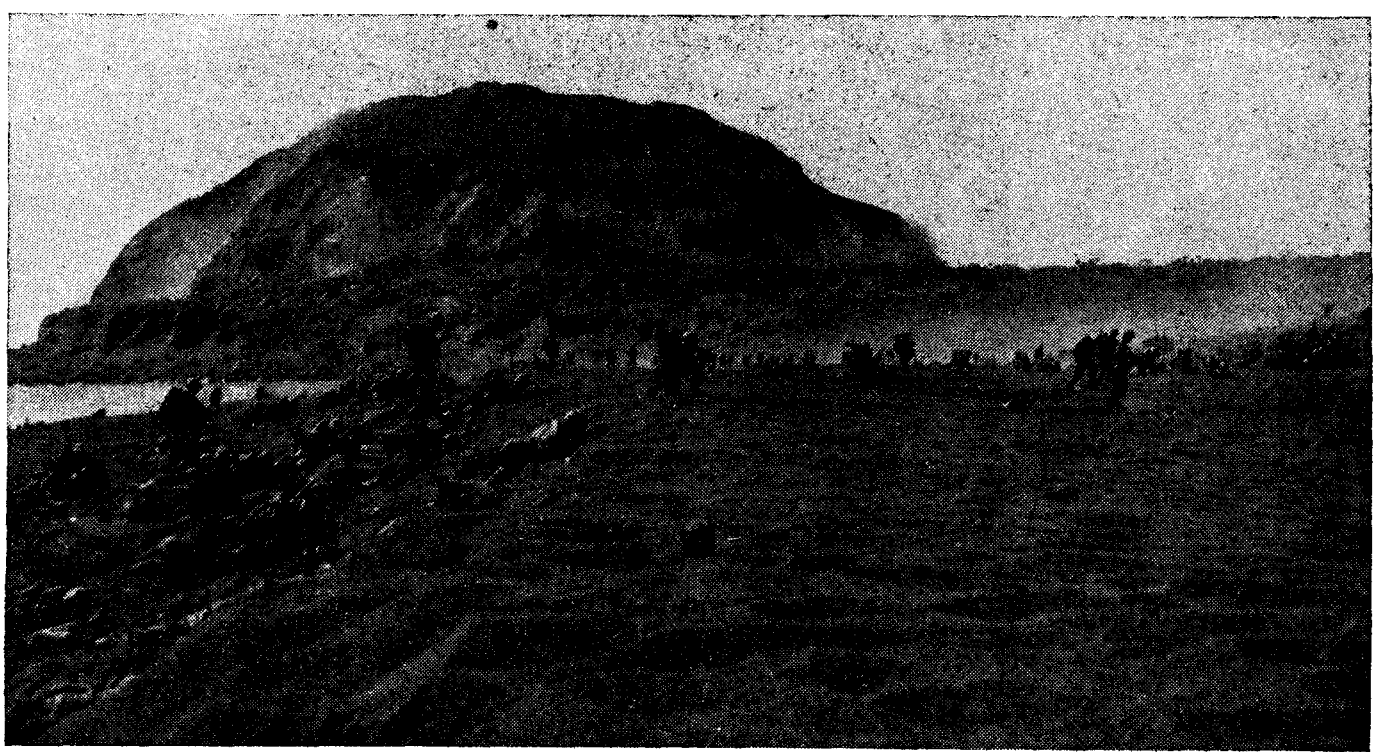

—U.S. Marine Corps photo from "The U.S. Marines and Amphibious War."

On the sands of Iwo Jima—"blood, sweat, anguish, and heroism."

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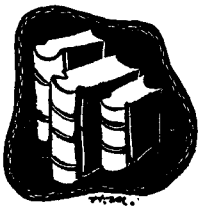
What? No Novels?

ROBERT E. SPILLER



PERHAPS the most striking difference between a university press and a press of any other kind is in the attention — or lack of it—paid to belles-lettres. Ordinary publishers subsist on novels but, so far as this reviewer can discover, there is not a single original novel on the Fall 1950 or the Spring 1951 lists of the university presses of the country. There are a few volumes of poetry, a drama or two, and some scattered collections of short stories or essays; but most of these are reprints or discoveries from the past rather than fresh and original work. Our fiction writers avoid our university press or our presses avoid our writers or there is some kind of smoke-filled deal somewhere that gives all the new writing of any worth to the commercial presses.

There is no disgrace in admitting that, whatever the causes, the university press is in business mainly to produce, on a non-trade basis in no-profit editions, the best books of all kinds that other publishers can't afford because of overhead to publish. Gain to the press is measured in prestige because of the intrinsic worth of the books published and in good public relations with the scholars and readers who comprise its own university and the intellectual world at large. For this reason as soon as a university press begins to charge overhead proportionally and in full against the individual books on its list it alienates its normal public and so takes the first step toward going out of business. Rather, it must absorb its share of overhead on all books, as a prestige charge against the university.

Ordinarily a university press publishes only as many books on this basis as the university can afford to support. There it stops—unless it is caught up in one or another of the alluring schemes to earn large sums by issuing a few "moneymakers." With mainly publisher-rejects available and with inadequate promotion and sales staff, such experiments usually result in great losses rather than great gains. Not until university presses collaborate on a large enough sales organization to justify editions of over 5,000 copies and promotion budgets of several thousand dollars for a single title will such efforts to compete with commercial publishers in a limited way be possible for the majority of them. A few can now operate on this scale, but the majority cannot. Therefore university presses will probably continue for a long while to publish books which barely cover costs or which are subsidized in whole or in part by authors or grantees-in-aid. They will continue to get good general books in the natural and social sciences because these are not so tempting to commercial publishers, but they will not get the best of belles-lettres—especially novels.

The academic year 1950-51 was an unusually good one for university presses because high production costs prevented commercial publishers from accepting the usual number of borderline and small-profit titles. But even in this year books in belles-lettres were well below those in history and the other fields in interest. Poetry is a loss leader at best for commercial presses, and, quite logically, the university presses have taken it up: Harvard with the estimable reprints in the "Muses' Library" of the poetry of John Clare, Christopher Smart, Sir Thomas Wyatt, William Barnes, Thomas Lovell Beddoes, and the collection "England's Helicon." Beautifully printed and inexpensively priced, these are books for readers who appreciate the best in the poetry of the past. Of the poetry of the present we are offered a new volume in the Yale Series of Younger Poets (No. 48), "Change of World," by Adrienne C. Rich (there should be more series of this sort!). Other similar experiments are "Vision," a long poem by B. R. Gibbs (Pennsylvania), "Trajectory and Other Poems," by Granville P. Smith (South Carolina), and a slight but now annual anthology of the magazine verse thought best by the Poetry Society of America, "Poetry Awards 1950," edited by Robert T. Moors (Pennsylvania).

In drama the university press catch of the year was the dramatization of Melville's "Billy Budd," by Louis O. Coxe and Robert H. Chapman (Princeton), an original play which was worthy, some of our critics thought, of any prize of the year for the best. Kermit Hunter's pageant of the Cherokee Indians, "Unto These Hills" (North Carolina), in the Paul Green tradition, and Glenn Hughes's biographical "Mr. Carlyle" (Washington) are not, of course, in the same class. And that is the list for drama.

University presses have always published many learned works about literature (source studies, textual criticism, biographies of minor authors, etc.), but they have been slow in realizing the possibilities in the present-day interest in analytical literary criticism and the theory of literary art. This year there are enough of such books to suggest a trend. "The Continuity of Poetic Language, 1540-1940," by Josephine Miles (California), T. S. Eliot's new collection "Poetry and Form" (Harvard), Robert W. Steelman's "The Critic's Notebook" (Minnesota), Archibald MacLeish's summary of the Ezra Pound controversy, "Poetry and Opinion" (Illinois), "Poetry and Humanism," by M. M. Mahood (Yale), "The Arts in Renewal," a collection of essays on recent trends in the arts by Peter Viereck, Lewis Mumford, James T. Michener, Marc Connelly, and William Schuman (Pennsylvania), "The Idea of a Theatre," by Francis Fergusson (Princeton), and that hardy perennial, "The English Institute Annual" (Columbia), show increasing and varied activity in the field of poetic theory and related subject. This is a field which university presses might do well to cultivate, for much excellent thought goes into such books and there is a general as well as an academic public for them.

LITERARY history or special studies which contribute to literary history are still more numerous than are works of literary criticism. "A History of Greek Literature," by Moses Hadas (Columbia), is a sweeping survey of a vast field done in the conventional manner but with fresh enthusiasm. Gleb Struve's "Soviet Literature 1917-1950" (Oklahoma), a revision and extension of an earlier work, further reveals the depressing effects on the imagination of the coercive "socialist realism." Hoxie Neale Fairchild contributes this year the third volume of his classic "Religious Trends in English Poetry" (Columbia), Ernest Reynolds his "Modern English Drama" (Oklahoma), Grant C. Knight his survey of the late nineteenth century, "The Critical Period in American Literature" (North Carolina), and Richard Beck "A History of Icelandic Poets, 1800-1940" (Cornell).

Stimulating special studies in literary history are Hyatt H. Waggoner's examination of scientific concepts in the work of modern American poets,

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"The Heel of Elohim" (Oklahoma), "The American Writer and the European Tradition," a symposium based on lectures at the University of Rochester (Minnesota), and another symposium, edited by Joseph E. Baker, "The Reinterpretation of Victorian Literature" (Princeton). Robert Halsband in his article last year in the *SRL* University Press Issue suggested that such symposium volumes should be encouraged. Many papers, closely related in the time, place, and audience of their delivery, become scattered in periodicals when they are printed. A real service can be done by keeping them together. This is perhaps best accomplished by setting up a series such as the "English Institute Annual" on a standing-order basis.

Even more specialized are "Imagism, a Chapter for the History of Modern Poetry," by Stanley K. Coffman, Jr. (Oklahoma), "Comic Theory in the Sixteenth Century," by Marvin K. Herrick (Illinois), W. M. Frohock's "The Novel of Violence in America" (Dallas), Lander MacClintock's "The Age of Pirandello" (Indiana), and Lawrence Babb's "The Elizabethan Malady, a Study of Melancholy" (Michigan State); while Albert Johanssen's lively account of the most famous of all dime-novel publishers, "The House of Beadle and Adams" (Oklahoma), and W. Stanley Hoole's "The Ante-Bellum Charleston Theatre" are indirect literary history.

From the point of view of university presses Shakespeare is still the most important author in English—even though they still can't agree on how to spell his name. Offerings this year include "Shakespeare's Prose," by Milton Crane (Chicago); and books on the poems by T. W. Baldwin (Illinois), on the audiences by John W. Draper (Stanford), on tragedy by Willard Farnham (California). Mark Twain continues high on the list of American authors with Kenneth M. Andrews's portrait of the Hartford circle "Nook Farm" (Harvard) and studies by Gladys C. Bellamy (Oklahoma) and Edgar M. Branch (Illinois).

Walt Whitman provoked four books: a Danish biography by Frederik Schyberg (Columbia), Joseph Beaver's pioneer study of his scientific imagery (King's Crown), "Walt Whitman of the New York *Aurora*," by J. J. Rubin and C. H. Brown (Pa. State), and "Walt Whitman Looks at the Schools," by Florence B. Freedman (King's Crown). (By the way, are all university press editors aware of what King's Crown is doing by way of inexpensive book production?)

Two books of gleanings on Chaucer by Kemp Malone (Hopkins) and J. S. P. Tatlock (Syracuse) keep the sly

(*Continued on page 58*)

A Poet & the Proper Ones

KEATS AND THE BOSTONIANS. By Hyder Edward Rollins and Stephen Maxfield Parrish. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 209 *pp.* $3.50.

By W. T. Scott

EXACTLY thirty years ago this June Amy Lowell decided not to print the Keats lecture she had recently given at Yale on the centennial anniversary of his death; she decided instead to write a whole book about Keats—biographical, critical, psychological. It grew to two stout red volumes, in some ways as commanding and impressive as Miss Lowell herself and in some ways just as merely talkative. She had in 1921 only four years to live, and by far the most of that time she slaved for her "John Keats." It wore her out.

Miss Lowell was, heaven knows, a very different poet from Keats; yet her beginnings as poet owed a great deal to him. Her beginnings as his biographer derived immediately from another circumstance: she owned one of the finest collections of Keats manuscripts, letters, first editions, and other memorabilia. And she rapidly discovered other American caches of material, little or none of it known to Keats's foremost British chronicler, Sir Sidney Colvin; and some of it was, like her own, right there in the more fashionable suburbs of Boston.

Besides Miss Lowell there are, principally, three Bostonians whose correspondence about Keats has been assembled and annotated in the present book. All of them were about a decade older than Amy Lowell. Louis A. Holman, the only conventional one of the lot, was a book dealer who had patiently amassed a huge amount of illustrative material relative to Keats. Louise Imogen Guiney, gentler poet of an era Miss Lowell's did much to bash in the head, appears as chief instigator of the Keats researches of the third supporting member of the cast, Fred Holland Day. (Miss Guiney's epistolary coyness is at its most egregious in her constant habit of referring to the poet as "Johnny." Didn't she know that Keats's brother George was on record as saying that Keats was no more like "Johnny" than he was like the Holy Ghost?)

Fred Holland Day was familiarly known around Boston as "Jesus Christ Day" because he had at one time the habit of photographic self-portraiture, bearded and thorn-crowned. (One of these alarming photographs is among the portraits reproduced in "Keats and the Bostonians.")

—*Wide World.*

Amy Lowell—"two stout red volumes."

He had been a printer and publisher. He was wealthy, a bachelor, and given to financing the education of various young men. When his and Miss Lowell's paths crossed Day was an aging hypochondriac who spent most of his time in bed. In his youth he had corresponded with Keats's sister, he had known her children, and he had acquired some extraordinarily important documents — chiefly the wholly unknown bundle of letters to Fanny Keats from Fanny Brawne. Around those letters spins the high and exasperating comedy of "Keats and the Bostonians." Like a mean old cat, Day guarded his treasure—as indeed he had for decades, always postponing some publication plan of his own—never admitting to Miss Lowell who the addressee of the letters was, never permitting her to see them but grudgingly copying out "neutral" bits for her to use. She guessed the recipient and she got enough to confirm her sympathetic view of Fanny Brawne, a view she established and for which she can never be given too much credit. But certainly Day had the domineering Miss Lowell dancing attendance.

That the editing and commentary in "Keats and the Bostonians" are models of thorough, urbane scholarship will surprise nobody familiar with Mr. Rollins's "The Keats Circle" and "Keats' Reputation in America to 1848." Like those, this book is drawn mostly from the collection in the Houghton Library at Harvard.

W. T. Scott has recently retired from his long-held post as book review editor of The Providence Journal.

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Tall Tales & Big Windies

WE ALWAYS LIE TO STRANGERS. By Vance Randolph. New York: Columbia University Press. 309 pp. $4.

By CHARLES MORROW WILSON

ABOUT thirty years ago Vance Randolph, a remarkable admixture of academician and reporter, commenced to meander down in the Ozarks for a set-to of that there fried catfish and them tall tales and windy whoppers that the college slickers call folklore but the Ozarkers call jest plain good fun. I met Randolph at the turn of the 1930's just as he was beginning his able studies of Ozark speech. He had been a teacherin' of such hopped-up folklore as psychology in them squirt-water colleges up Kansas ways, till finally after a mighty lot of visitin' around in the Ozarks Perfesser Randolph settled down where or'narily they is plenty of flowin' water and plenty of that flowin' brown-colored stuff that makes the water fitten to drink.

Perfesser Randolph's book talks reel quaint and folksy like this-a-here part of the time, and then agin he gits goldurned eddicated. On one page he talks about catfishin' and all such stuff as that, and on the next he leaves us know who is a great lit'rary figger. Us reel Ozarkers (Vance is a purty fair immergrant, whereas I was borned and raised in them Arkansas hills; so was my pappy and grandpappy, and I'm movin' back now to take over a rock shack near to Fayetteville, Arkansas, my old home town)

wish Perfesser Randolph would tell more about catfishin', which he reely and truly knows about, and leave out them windy little puffs about who is a great lit'rary figger and who ain't.

Reverting to the homogenized, electrically stirred, streamlined, radar-guided American language, as the majority of Ozark people have done, I may say that "We Always Lie to Strangers" is immensely amusing in many areas, also important and informative. Mr. Randolph quickly explains away the flip and slapstick title by noting, "It so happens that all the real storytellers whom I have known personally were honest men and good citizens." This reviewer agrees heartily. As a newspaper reporter and later as a magazine reporter I have interviewed many thousands of Ozark people, and, though I have been a reporter in several other areas of the United States and more than a dozen countries abroad, I have never encountered a greater proportion of thoughtful, meditative, oftentimes laboriously truthful answers as I have while "covering" the Ozarks.

Like Vance Randolph, I have heard reams of the tall tales and big windies, which like the rarer wildflowers are in some part describable as distinguished resources of remote places, of which the Ozarks still have a real, though steadily waning, supply. Here, too, as in many other lands, yarn spinning is also a pathway to literacy, a folkish entertainment form, and a more than averagely wholesome recreation. Usually some local citizen with imagination, free time, and frequently a salting of wit improvises what he and his neighbors presently accept as a good yarn. Only rarely is the tall tale truly original. Usually and rather obviously it is adapted from other sources and whittled down to local needs or fancies—often adding to its charm and folkish stature.

Mr. Randolph accepts the foregoing as a basic thesis and hews to it, thereby increasing his own stature as a compiler and appraiser as well as a folk reporter. He salts his exposition with many reversions to Ozark country talk with considerable success, though at times he overplays somewhat, particularly when he injects four or more "goddurns" in the same brief paragraph. Though experienced in profanity in at least five languages, not including football or the higher-education racket, this reviewer persists in believing that books rarely benefit from the mere type record of cussing, which is rarely original or inventive and becomes quickly monotonous and slovenly.

—Illustrations by Glen Rounds, from the book.

But Mr. Randolph strives to make a highly readable book and on the whole he succeeds. After an amiable introduction he favors with a chapter entitled Steep Hills and Razorbacks, a fascinating intermingling of facts and fantasy about submarginal farms and invincible, if not too progressive, farmers. The chapter Fabulous Monsters, though hardstrained in parts, has a certain Chaucerian charm. Poor-land yarns are counterbalanced with a chapter about whopper crops and quarries. Balancing this is a collection of super-whoppers about snakes and other varmints, which anticlimaxes a truly memorable collection of Paul Bunyan yarns that have seeped into, or grown from, the Ozarks.

Randolph's style and enthusiasms come most vividly and charmingly alive in two truly worthwhile chapters: one dealing with Ozark hunting yarns, which the author handles deftly; the other a nearly classic prize collection of Ozark fish stories. The author has an ear and an eye for hunting, and he adores fishing. The happy result is that these two chapters are well worth the price of admission.

At least one more item should be listed in the book's favor. Mr. Randolph's moods and intentions are refreshingly honest. He likes the Ozarks and the Ozark people. Unlike such super-self-publicists as radio "comedians" who lushly exploit the Ozarks by means of alien belly laugh formulas and remorseless larceny of materials, Randolph seeks to compile, appraise, and relate the varied and in considerable part distinctive folk resources of the area. This is nice work if you can get it and do it, and Vance Randolph is getting better by the successive volume.

Charles Morrow Wilson is the author of "Backwoods America," "Cornbread and Creek Water: The Landscape of Rural Poverty," and a number of special studies of Ozark life.

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Writers Made the Desert Bloom

A LITERARY HISTORY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. By Franklin Walker. Berkeley: University of California Press. 282 pp. $3.75.

By JAMES D. HART

SOUTHERN California, land of the orange and the oil well, of the mission and the motion picture, of the real-estate boom and the religious cult, has long been a subject for books. But "A Literary History of Southern California" is the first full treatment of the region's writings. Franklin Walker, who has previously written about Northern California's cultural and social history in "San Francisco's Literary Frontier" and a biography of Frank Norris, now brings into focus the literature of Los Angeles and its surroundings.

Studying the interrelation of environment and literature Professor Walker has produced a delightful social history of Southern California, with its writers put in their places; and at the same time he has shown these authors giving the region a piece of their minds. He begins in 1803 with the account of a Yankee skipper and ends with the Panama-California Exposition of 1915-1916, which symbolized an achieved regional way of life.

During this period Professor Walker finds a half dozen dominant literary themes shaped by cultural traits peculiar to the area. Four of the major subjects concern earlier residents: the

Franklin Walker—"with good humor."

contrast between Yankee and Latin ways of life; the displacement of Spanish-Californians; the legendry about an Arcadian land of gay *señoritas*, dashing *caballeros*, and kindly missionaries; and the plea for better treatment of the Indians. Of the two other indigenous themes one deals with aridity and its conquest. Finally, there is the subject of a new land wholly populated by rootless immigrants, whose ideological result, according to Frank Lloyd Wright, was "as if you tipped the United States up so all the commonplace people slid down here into Southern California."

That most of the writers who employed these themes were indifferent craftsmen does not affect the interest or the importance of this book, for Professor Walker's concern is to show how their compositions both reflected and shaped the region's cultural trends. Although men and women earned the title of author rather easily in Southern California, there is cumulative significance in the parade of journalists writing about the changing scene, travelers comparing Los Angeles to Rome, health seekers extolling climate, real-estate promoters inspired to dithyrambic prose, and cultured ladies floundering in what Walker calls the "'O crags, O hoary old mounts' school of poetry." As historian of this literature Professor Walker has obviously plowed through a great many turgid texts, but he presents the results of his research with good humor and insight into their importance not as belles-lettres but as representatives of a folk culture.

Fascinating figures emerge from the mass of amateur authors, such as Abbot Kinney, a wealthy reformer and cultist, who collaborated with Helen Hunt Jackson but went on to achieve his own distinction by dredging out a prefabricated city of culture named after its model of Venice and who wrote a treatise on sexual relations entitled "Tasks by Twilight." Delightful as are Kinney and other small fry, Walker's discoveries also include a good many writers of importance who fundamentally changed the views of Southern California—indeed, of America at large.

There is, for instance, a fascinating section concerned with the altering attitude toward the desert. Once described by travelers as cruel, forbidding, drab wasteland, it has, mainly through the efforts of forgotten writers, come to be regarded as a region mystic, restful, simple, and healthful. The new view was first stated in 1901 by John C. Van Dyke, a professor of art from Rutgers. As a lecturer on modern painting Van Dyke realized that Americans were ready to break away from the view of nature as depicted by the old Hudson River School, and so he taught people to see the beauties of the desert in the same terms of light, line, and form, of luminosity, horizontal space, and simple masses by which he extolled the canvases of Monet and Cézanne. Where Van Dyke led others followed, some with books as fine as Mary Austin's "Land of Little Rain," some with mystic and esthetic popularizations like those by George Wharton James, some, like Zane Grey, with dime-novel heroics about "lean, keen-eyed, and silent" men of the desert. Just as the Spanish-California myth had been happily employed by boosters who recognized that "the old missions are worth more money, are a greater asset to our Southern California than our oil, our oranges, or even our climate," so the real-estate promoters soon seized the new literary conception of the desert and sold the dry spaces as a playground for film stars and wealthy Easterners.

Through examination of such social significance Professor Walker keeps literature in the foreground but relates it to the background whence it sprung and whose character it changed. With good, solid knowledge, a sympathetic, yet often quietly ironic, manner "A Literary History of Southern California" not only reveals a body of little-known literature but makes it meaningful in relation to its own cultural area.

James D. Hart, member of the English department of the University of California, is the author of "The Oxford Companion to American Literature" and "The Popular Book."

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT No. 417

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 417 will be found in the next issue.

TM YNIJFTMV HUX

WAITH SW OXOSAQ SMX

AIMR HUX ATRF SW

RYSTNTMV THR ENSSO.

—JSMACK.

Answer to Crypt No. 416

They do certainly give very strange and new-fangled names to diseases. —PLATO.

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Charles Into Edwin?

THE DROOD MURDER CASE: Five Studies in Dickens's Edwin Drood. By Richard M. Baker. Berkeley: University of California Press. 195 pp. $3.

By Edward Wagenknecht

A FAMOUS English novelist, recently dead, used to describe devotees of games and puzzles as mental perverts who preferred playing with their minds to using them upon some constructive pursuit. Doubtless this harsh judgment might also be made to take in those who devote their intellectual energies to insoluble literary riddles like "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." On this basis many bookish people are going to find it very hard to be saved.

Richard M. Baker provides a fascinating review of previous investigations and offers interesting new conjectures. He is convinced that Drood was murdered by Jasper. Datchery is not, therefore, in his eyes a masquerading Edwin; neither is he Helena Landless nor Bazzard nor Tartar nor yet a new character. Rather, he is Hiram Grewgious. Mr. Baker finds the beginnings of the Drood story in Dickens's own sketch "A Confession in a Prison in the Time of Charles the Second" (in "Master Humphrey's Clock"), and he discusses it also in connection with both Emily Jolly's (not Percy Fitzgerald's) "An Experience," which Dickens printed in *All the Year Round*, and Robert Lytton's serial "The Disappearance of John Ackland." He believes that Jasper was ultimately to confess his crime under hypnotic influence and that the confession was to be drawn from him by Helena Landless, disguised in her brother's clothes. This, he thinks, was the "very curious and new idea" of which Dickens wrote to Forster.

Being myself quite uncommitted to any Droodian hypothesis I am like the heretic who reads all schools of controversial divinity with equal pleasure and relish. So long as he confines himself to purely literary matters Mr. Baker shows ingenuity and common sense. I find him equally entertaining whether he is demolishing the airy structures of others or raising his own. Even his naïve and confidential way of talking about himself—of how he made his "discoveries" and how he felt about it all—adds to the fun.

But when he attempts ambitiously to make a scholar of himself and to "interpret" "Edwin Drood" for the light it sheds on the soul of Dickens he comes a terrible cropper. Whatever may be the value of Freudian methods as applied by trained investigators in the psychiatric sphere, all competent judges are agreed that some of the worst writing of our time is being done by littérateurs who catch what they vaguely suppose to be Freudian notions out of the air and forthwith proceed to apply them to the study of literature. Mr. Baker elects to go off the deep end with the assumption that Dickens identified himself with Jasper and thereupon proceeded to make his last novel a form of autobiography! Murder separates Jasper from his kind; Dickens became a lone wolf when he threw over his wife for Ellen Ternan!

I am getting a little tired of devoting half of what I write about Dickens to explaining to writers who can't read that the novelist's famous "liaison" with Ellen Ternan is theory, not established fact, and that whoever states it as fact is guilty of an offense against both scholarship and morals. Unfortunately, the matter is too complicated to describe here. I went into it first in a long letter published in *SRL* January 25, 1941. Later, in an article called "Dickens and the Scandalmongers," in *College English*, April 1950, I subjected all the evidence then available to a careful examination. There are a few minor errors in that article, but none of them has been pointed out by the people who have promised to overwhelm me with fresh "evidence." Neither has the "evidence" itself appeared. All we get is renewed assertion and even inference without evidence as in Mr. Baker's text and in Bradford Booth's introduction to it. I am always ready to be convinced—but not on the Hitler principle that if you say it often enough it becomes true.

Edward Wagenknecht, professor of English at Boston University, is the author of "The Man Charles Dickens."

Of Great Conceptions

SHAKESPEARE'S PROSE. By Milton Crane. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 219 pp. $3.

By Alfred Harbage

THE OPENING sentence of this book is likely to strike the reader as repellent in tone and patently untrue: "Shakespeare's prose is beyond question the finest body of prose by a writer in English." He will discover to his pleasure that the author is neither dogmatic nor bardolatrous and that an able and enlightening piece of criticism follows the deafening salutation. Mr. Crane is not really concerned with the qualities we normally think of as distinguishing our prose masters, but with a single detail in a lost dramatic technique—the effective alternation of media in the verse-prose play. His postulates are admirable: that the principles abstracted by critics from the work of artists "must be specific enough to endure application, and not so minute as to become preposterous," and that artistic literary effects are, ultimately, not reducible to purely formal terms since "only a great conception can find great expression in either prose or verse." Our contemporary experimenters with the verse play or prose-verse play or even prosaic verse play might profitably study (providing they have great conceptions) Mr. Crane's analysis of the technique of the Elizabethans.

Shakespeare and his contemporaries ordinarily expressed their more serious, elevated, and romantic matter in verse, their more comic and workaday matter in prose, with a related although not inseparable tend-

(*Continued on page 59*)

—*N. Y. Public Library Picture Collection.*

"Up the River," from "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

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The Good Fruit

THE ESSENTIAL job the university presses must do is to publish those books of genuine scholarly merit that commercial publishers will not or cannot publish. That statement, simple enough, will seem obvious enough to most readers. Some of my colleagues in the presses will, however, be disturbed by it at first glance; but I do not think that many will disagree on second thought after pondering the words "essential," "must," "genuine," and "scholarly." For "essential" does not mean "only"; "must" does not exclude "can"; "genuine" sets a high, indeed a distinguished, standard; and "scholarly" by no means embraces everything of book length written by a person blessed with a Ph.D. degree.

What my simple and far from original statement really means is that there are in each of the fields of learning important and even great books financially not publishable according to the elementary principles of profit and loss. The plight of the commercial publisher with regard to these books was ably stated by Harold Guinzburg recently in these pages ["Book Publishing: A Dubious Utopia," *SRL* May 26], although his generalizations about university presses suggest an imperfect knowledge of our phase of publishing. If we of the university presses do not put these great and important scholarly books into print in a form and at a price which will permit them to reach their natural market and to convey their meaning to those who can understand and benefit by it and if we do not distribute these books effectively to that market we fail to do the job we are meant to do, the only job others cannot do equally well.

Are university presses performing this task which is theirs above all others? I am sure they are not, though they are making a valiant attempt. Will they ever be able to perform it? The answer to that depends on many things; but again I fear it will always be negative. Mistakes of judgment will always occur; really great scholarly books will always be occasionally overlooked. And as for the present, the job being done, though good, is nowhere near perfection, and many factors besides the human fallibility of judgment reduce the effectiveness of the effort.

What are these factors that stand in our way? First of all, and most important of all, the inevitable: money—or, rather, the lack of it. For, contrary to a very generally held belief, university presses are dirt poor. Many are without support of importance from their parent institutions. Others are given help for specific books or series but lack effective control over the funds provided; they thus must see money spent, well or ill, on works picked according to varying criteria from fields that may be broad or very narrow. No press I know of has a financial establishment adequate to its needs.

Another current myth has it that the learned foundations can be counted upon for necessary help by scholarly publishers whose universities fail them. But such assistance is apparently in the limbo of things gone. The foundations, so generous and so wise in support of research, are responsible for the writing of many of these great works of scholarship. But unaccountably the foundations have almost entirely ceased to support the publication of these manuscript offspring of their generosity.

Other factors which block to a greater or smaller extent the publication by the university presses of the books which are their first responsibility may be indicated more briefly. There is, for instance, a lack of understanding by faculty and administration. There is a lack of loyalty on the part of authors whose unsalable and unsold books have been published by a university press but whose more promising later works are offered to commercial houses. And this very lack of loyalty is itself due at least in part to the belief that university presses do not promote their books; whereas the fact is that university presses more consistently promote the sale of their books to their logical markets, be they strictly scholarly or general, than do commercial houses.

An indication that I am not merely boasting may be seen in the fact that one university press won the Carey-Thomas Award for the best publishing job done in 1950 (and publishing doubtless includes promotion), another university press was a runner-up for this award, and still a third has just recently been cited by the Publishers Ad Club for one of the best (and most truthful) advertising campaigns of the year. Were it not for this myth about university presses not promoting their salable books we could expect more loyalty from our authors whose books, salable in their special ways, we quite possibly could handle as well as or better than other publishers. If we consistently had this loyalty then we could, I believe, without loss in royalties to these faint-hearted authors make profits that would enable us to publish more of those essential works which lose money but which university presses, by the very nature of their creation and being, are obligated to publish.

LACK of money, of understanding, sometimes of loyalty may create difficulties, but at the same time these lacks make our life more interesting. They cause us to feel that what we do is often done against odds and is always worth doing. At least partly because they exist we are forced to be "creative publishers" in the sense that we go out and seek the authors who can produce the manuscripts which will fit into our scholarly canons and will as well make profits to pay costs of other books. And the exceptions to these lacks are gratifying and warming to the heart.

University presses have their satisfactions. The most successful book published by my own press last year was also quite possibly the best book as pure scholarship on our list for the year. (It is interesting to note that this book had been rejected by several leading commercial houses.)

Difficulties and satisfactions apart, what is important is the knowledge that we have an essential job to do and our feeling that we know how to do it if we have the financial support, the understanding, and the loyalty we need. Our sales volume and the total number of titles we issue annually are small in the publishing aggregate. Our principal objective, indeed our only essential one, is to serve learning by publishing its good fruits; the university press publisher who loses sight of that misses at the same time the explanation for our existence and the reason for any importance we have in the publishing of these times.

—THOMAS J. WILSON,
President, Association of
American University Presses.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"The Old Rate Race"

SIR: Goodman Ace has authored some of the best comedy in radio. Very likely he, like Fred Allen, has good personal cause to detest the audience polling practice. It is unfortunate that this irritation should find expression ["The Old Rate Race," *SRL* Apr. 14, 28, May 12] in what purports to be a refutation of the logic of opinion sampling. He is very caustic about the naive pollster who uses the listening habits of 1,500 families to represent the habits of 41,000,000 radio owners in America. Surely Mr. Ace has been told that very small numbers will provide a good estimate of a large population when they are selected from that population in an unbiased fashion. I don't know how adequate the sampling methods of the Nielsen poll may be. Most polls, beginning with that of the old *Literary Digest*, have been subject to valid criticism for their mode of selecting subjects. But the fact that only a small percentage of the population is interrogated does not automatically invalidate the procedure.

Mr. Ace probably knows this. He surely knows that the techniques of social science cannot be required to make immediate sense to the uninitiated any more than can those of physical science. But he perceived that this one aspect of polling would be most patently absurd to the general public and has not hesitated to invite us all to have a good laugh at the harebrained scientist.

Popularity polls do raise very serious and difficult questions for anyone concerned with art or entertainment, as do political polls for those who care about government. But it is not the answer to enlist ignorance against reason. The opponents of the popularity poll are likely to be intelligent, creative people whose work is endangered when this instrument functions to level public taste. But if they would stop hollering "Get a horse!" and learn how to use and control this new-fangled gadget, we should all be farther ahead. Let Mr. Ace turn his pen against the value system of those who control polls.

ROGER BROWN.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Uninspiring Textbooks

SIR: Lester Asheim's "Book Business Looks at Itself" [*SRL* June 2] raises several significant questions. One in particular needs further comment: that "teachers are less frequently mentioned as the source of information about current reading than are 'friends.'"

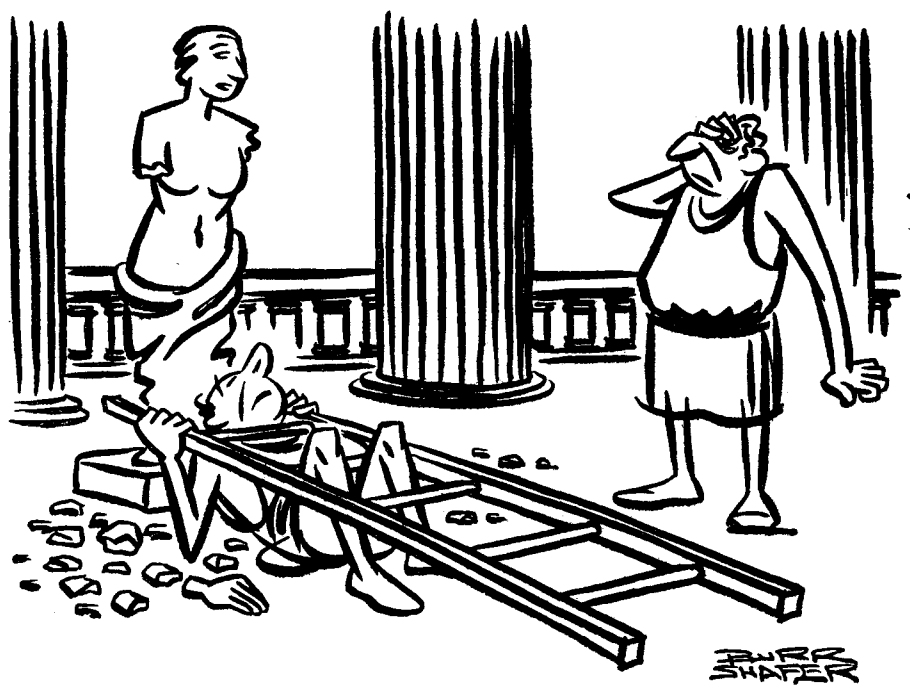
As a part-time teacher I have a stake in this situation. I do not doubt Mr. Asheim's statement. I am concerned with the reasons. One is this: teachers are associated in the minds of students with textbooks. Except at the university graduate-school level students are exposed to little else. Most textbooks are notoriously dull. They are written by people who have some command of their subjects, but who are seriously deficient in writing skill. Textbooks are not only uninspiring to the haphazard student; they are also offensive to those who have a natural taste for good reading.

I can understand the importance of having the names of recognized scholars appear as authors on the covers of textbooks. The professors must continue to assemble and arrange the material, but they should hire writers to make their stuff readable.

EDWARD H. DARE.

New York, N. Y.

THROUGH HISTORY WITH J. WESLEY SMITH



Guests-of-the-Month

SIR: I am interested in Bennett Cerf's suggestion [TRADE WINDS, *SRL* May 26] that we might "import 5,000 guests a month from Europe and Free Asia." It would be a task to select them and to see to it that they see the things we should be proud of. I think, however, that we have men and organizations thoroughly capable of handling an experiment of this magnitude and importance. Do not let the project die a-borning.

LEWIS OLIVER ATHERTON.

Jackson, Mich.

Il Barbiere di Brooklyn

SIR: Recently Goodman Ace had a laudatory paragraph on the broadcasting of Mel Allen [*SRL* May 26]. As an inveterate follower of the Dodgers via the radio, largely because of the delightful and sparkling reports of Red Barber, I am surprised and disappointed that Mr. Ace had no good word to say for him. Red Barber has made me feel a personal relationship with each of the players; he has given me fascinating sidelights on the intricacies of the game. And surely no other baseball commentator has his store of colorful expressions. He is to my way of thinking one of the most literate and charming personalities on the air, and I'm sorry Mr. Ace is missing his fine work for the Dodgers.

LILLIE S. PETERSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Girls of A Shropshire Lad

SIR: In lyric XXV of "A Shropshire Lad," one of the several that deals with unfaithful girls and dead sweethearts, A. E. Housman writes in the second stanza:

So then the summer fields about,
Till rainy days began,
Rose Harland on her Sundays out
Walked with the better man.

In working on the Housman MSS in the Library of Congress I have discovered that when AEH first wrote line three above he called the girl Jane Crossley, then changed it to Rose Archer, next to Rose Andrews, and finally to Rose Harland.

Except that he wanted a three-syllable melodious country name, can any reader tell me why Housman preferred Rose Harland to Jane Crossley, Rose Archer, or Rose Andrews?

WILLIAM WHITE.

Wayne University,
Detroit, Mich.

Easy Disposal

SIR: One reason I haven't seen mentioned in connection with the twenty-five cent book sales is the decreasing size of the American home. People—lots of them—don't want to pay $3.50 for a book and then throw it away (or even give it away). But after a while there isn't any more room in the apartment. With the twenty-five-center there is no hardship either in obtaining or in discarding.

MARION HART.

New York, N. Y.

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Event & Creation

AUGUST HECKSCHER

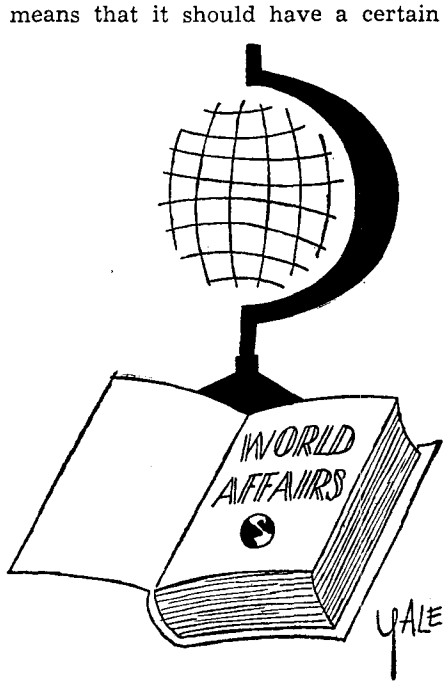
TO AN OUTSIDER it must seem that the most difficult choices for the editor of a university press lie in the field of current affairs. That works of scholarship should be the chief fruitage is agreed; and here the process of selection is aided by the recommendations of experts. Beyond that there may be volumes which have, or are hoped to have, a measure of appeal to the general public—the rare best seller that emerges from a scholar's travail; the classic with a continuing market. Looking up I see on my shelf Thurman Arnold's "Symbols of Government" (Yale), and in another area Santayana's "Three Philosophical Poets" (Harvard). Any editor of a university press who falls upon such a work must know that he has found gold; if he doesn't he should try some other line.

But what about books that are deliberately put out to catch the trade? Here the editor is in direct competition with general publishers; he must ask himself (even as he dreams of the cash pouring in) how he can do better than they. What special meaning does the book gain from the university's imprint? At best he can have a transient success on his hands. At worst he has a common-or-garden flop, made the more conspicuous by the pretensions which inhere in the university's name. And in making his decision to publish he has nothing but his own fallible hunches for a guide: all the learned men of the college can avail him nothing. It is no wonder that some university presses rather timidly eschew ventures in this field.

I have before me a score or more of books published in the past years by university presses across the country, all of them dealing with one aspect or another of the current scene. They are not by any means the only books published of this kind but they are sufficiently representative to give us the basis for some analysis and generalization. From the point of view of subject matter they are right on the beam. Four deal with Russia; two with Korea; three with China, Japan, and Southeast Asia respectively; two with Scandinavia; one with Britain, one with France; and others deal with such subjects as atomic power, defense, Communist Parties, petroleum, world government, private enterprise, and the loyalty program. In the light of such a list one cannot say that the editors of university presses are entirely closing their eyes to the world about them.

It seems clear, however, that there is no precise dividing line between books in these areas published by the university presses and those from regular publishing houses. Here, for example, is "Security, Loyalty, and Science," by Walter Gellhorn, an exceptionally able and well-documented survey of the effects of restraints imposed upon individuals in a particular field. It is published, appropriately enough, by a university press—in this case Cornell. But why, then, should Harold Lasswell's "National Security and Individual Freedom," published at the same time, come from outside academic walls? "America Faces Russia," by Thomas A. Bailey, is another Cornell book; but "The Soviet Image of the United States," by Frederick C. Barghoorn, comes from Harcourt, Brace. It is needless to labor the point. The question is whether there should not be some discernible criterion, some standard which sets a university press book apart from the book of a trade house, even when both happen to deal with the same subject.

My own feeling is that the airs of the university ought to circulate through the pages of any book that issues from its press. This does not mean the book need be musty; it means that it should have a certain quiet authority, a serenity, and perspective that do not issue from a hotel room under pressure of a commercial deadline. Among the books before me are "The American Century," by Ralph E. Flanders (Harvard), and "Power and Politics," by Hanson Baldwin (Claremont). Both are lectures which were delivered before publication in the respective universities. It is evident that Mr. Flanders, who happens to be a very distinguished Senator from Vermont, did not talk before his Harvard audience as he would have in the Senate Chamber. Throughout his discourse upon America's tasks in domestic and foreign policy there is the studied thoughtfulness of a man who is taking stock. Mr. Baldwin, by the same token, was not writing in the same vein as he does regularly for *The New York Times*. The measure of the difference in each case is what makes these in substance as well as name university press books.



AGAIN, certain books issue from a university in the sense of having been shaped by the play of discussion and the interchange of ideas within its walls. Edward Mead Earle brought a group of scholars and experts together and out of their combined skills and insights created a symposium—"Modern France" (Princeton). If not quite so successful a synthesis as "The Makers of Modern Strategy," shaped and published under the same auspices several years ago, this is nevertheless a good example of what the universities can do in making books that deal with the current scene and yet from conception to final distribution retain their particular mark.

Great works of scholarship like great works of art proceed invariably from some inner tension, from some problem which at all costs seems to call for exposition and in the end for solution. In the field of actual events the scholar can often find the stimulus and incentive for his most creative work. Professor Wilhelm Ropke, the distinguished economist at the Institute of International Studies in Geneva, has summed up his reflections upon the sickness of modern civilization in "The Social Crisis of our Time" (Chicago). K. William Kapp in "The Social Costs of Private Enterprise" (Harvard) is driven to provocative and searching challenge of many current economic assumptions; his book is at once a comment upon events and the outline of a fresh theory.

Such a listing could be extended; indeed, the most distinctive products of our university presses fall frequently in this area where the latest political developments and the most basic aca-

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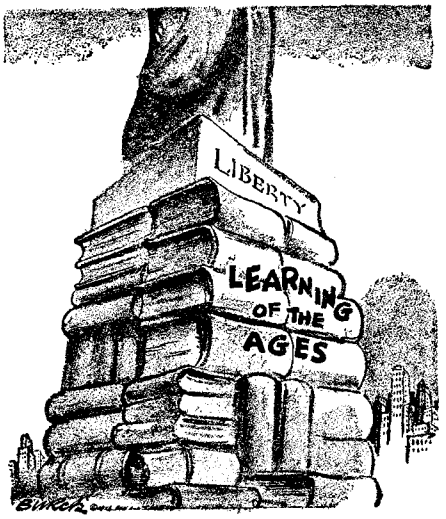
demic theories intertwine and conflict. Just as the outsider coming into the university gains something unique by his association, so the scholar when he reaches out into the world of affairs derives a fresh stimulus and perception. The result might go into the mill of a regular publishing house—but who would deny to the university a special prerogative for giving its imprint to this kind of book?

There are less philosophical and lofty themes of a current nature which lend themselves naturally to the special treatment of a university press. The recent harvest offers many examples of what can be achieved when careful scholarship and a spirit of detachment are applied to matters which are treated quite differently in political arguments or in the press. "The World Geography of Petroleum" (Princeton), edited by Wallace E. Pratt and Dorothy Good, is a single example. Here we find a methodical survey of various areas combined with the kind of reasoned deduction and speculation to which the academic mind at its best should give birth.

One suspects that the volumes from our university presses dealing with the current scene would be more numerous (and of higher quality) if the regular publishers were not so avid for this same kind of book. Textbooks are notoriously profitable, and publishers with textbook departments scour the colleges for volumes that can be of interest to the general reader and yet be assured of continuing sale for classroom use or supplementary reading. Prestige is also a factor leading the general publisher to encroach on what might seem the exclusive ground of the university press. The long series of distinguished volumes on foreign affairs produced under the auspices of the Yale Institute of International Relations was published by Harcourt, Brace—while the Yale University Press must have looked with an increasingly jaundiced eye upon the flight of these sturdy fledglings from its own coop.

One other element frequently deprives the university press of a book which should be its due. The academic author who has for once produced something that he hopes somebody other than a half dozen specialists in his own field will read covets publication by an outside house. The university press that has borne the losses of his more recondite works is given scant consideration—this is a *real* book, the proud author feels, and it shall have a real publisher. He often finds out later to his sorrow that his book has fallen between the two worlds of scholarship and popular writing; it is lost in the commercial



—*Burck in the* Chicago Sun-Times.

"Solid Foundation."

stream, whereas the university press could have given it the more tailored publicity and the more precise distribution which could have assured modest success.

Considerable as are the difficulties both in finding and selecting books on current affairs appropriate for publication by the university presses, this output is by no means the least important part of their function. The university must ultimately justify itself in terms of the light it throws upon the contemporary scene or in terms of the values it imparts to unfolding events. Nowhere can its particular contribution be better exemplified than in the books it publishes dealing with problems of the day. Beneath those problems there are age-old dilemmas of philosophy; there are historical roots the understanding of which can alone make meaningful and soluble the present issue.

To write with an awareness of this whole background is to write in the tradition of the great creative scholars; and the result is a golden opportunity for the university press. Let the textbooks go; let the one-dimensional, narrowly factual survey be taken up by whatsoever publisher is in the market. But where the thinking of the past lights up today, where the scholar projects the deeper trends into the present or the man of affairs discovers suddenly what lies beneath the surface of his preoccupations—there let the university editor militantly set out his claim. He may be charged with having published tracts for the times; he can reply that he has published what is indeed for the times but what a later generation shall not cease to study and peruse.

August Heckscher is an editorial writer for the New York Herald Tribune. *He is the author of "The Pattern of Politics."*

Three New Nations

INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON. Edited by W. Norman Brown. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press. 234 *pp.* $3.

By Ralph Linton

THE EDITOR and principal author of this symposium has summarized its purpose and content with admirable succinctness: "The purpose of this book is, partly, to give the background of these political changes (in the Indian peninsula). It is, still more, to describe the wider context of civilization in the area where these three newly liberated nations now exist. The book deals with geography and material resources and the use that man has made of them in developing the arts of civilization. It restates in brief form what we know of prehistory and recorded history. It describes achievements in thought, literature, the arts. It characterizes social structure, economic life, and law. The separate chapters were written as a series of articles for the 'Encyclopedia Americana' and promote no ideology. Within the limits of available space they aim to present the pertinent facts." It only remains for the reviewer to appraise the success with which this program has been carried out.

The first question which suggests itself to this reviewer is why the available space was so severely limited. Since the book has not been off-printed from the "Encyclopedia Americana" plates little additional cost would have been involved in expanding it. Another two hundred pages would have allowed a more adequate treatment of all the subjects while still keeping within the range of normal book size and price. The condensed, encyclopedic style has resulted in the concentration of a tremendous amount of information in a very small compass, but it does not make for easy reading. Moreover, in one respect the book makes even greater demands upon the reader than does the average encyclopedia. It provides him with no visual aids. The dust jacket bears a map of India, still in the familiar pink of the old high-school geographies, with faintly indicated mountains and rivers and a great number of city names in small print, but the volume itself does not contain a single map, picture, drawing, or even table. Since the average American's knowledge of Indian geography is minimal most of the places mentioned in the text will remain merely names to the reader. Equally annoying is the failure to provide even line drawings to supplement the

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descriptions of architecture, sculpture, and painting. Most of these descriptions are so brief and general that in the absence of illustrations they become almost meaningless.

As is to be expected in a symposium the treatment of the various subjects is more adequate in some cases than in others. The space devoted to Indian anthropology and sociology is disappointingly small, but the author, Marion Smith, succeeds in conveying some sense of the cultural and ethnic complexity of India and in making understandable the twin poles of Hindu social organization: the joint family and the caste. The very brief chapter on languages does little more than enumerate the principal Indian languages and stocks with the number of their speakers. There is no attempt at description. Among the chapters dealing with esthetic activities that on dancing, music, and the drama is particularly enlightening and contrives to make clear the ways in which Indian stylization differs from our own. Religion and philosophy are given a space proportional to their importance in Indian civilization, but the treatment of them is still quite inadequate. Their modern social functions and their role in shaping current Indian thought are barely touched upon.

The most valuable chapters in the book are those dealing with the events leading up to Indian independence and the emergence of India and Pakistan as separate nations. Current or near current events are always the most difficult to summarize and to state justly, and Holden Furber is to be commended on his skill in doing both.

Daniel Thorner's chapter on economic development is thought-provoking. Although he paints the British in somewhat blacker colors than they deserve, it reveals conditions which are alarming: a poverty-stricken, illiterate peasantry constantly sinking deeper into debt, a barely emergent middle class and city proletariat, and vast wealth concentrated in the hands of an infinitesimal minority provide the ideal setting for Communist agitation.

Ralph Linton, professor of anthropology at Yale University, is the author of "The Study of Man," "The Science of Man in the World Crisis," and other books.

In Defense of Liberalism

FROM WEALTH TO WELFARE. By Harry K. Girvetz. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press. 323 pp. $5.

By SEYMOUR E. HARRIS

HARRY K. GIRVETZ has written an interesting, valuable, and eloquent defense of modern liberalism. In his own words: "In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the protest [of liberalism] was directed against a profligate monarchy and decadent feudal aristocracy; in our time it has been directed against the predatory forms of capitalism."

Girvetz's liberal brew is composed of ingredients snatched from Keynes, Veblen, and the English Fabians. He has also profited from the works of philosophers, anthropologists, and psychologists: James, Dewey, Freud, McDougall, and Herskovits, among others, have demonstrated to his satisfaction that man's behavior is not so rational as the nineteenth-century liberals assumed. From Hobbes to Locke to Adam Smith and ultimately to Spencer and Dicey, Professor Girvetz traces the evolution (and decay) of liberalism.

The misapplication of the liberal doctrine is well exemplified by comments from Dicey, Spencer, and President Coolidge. In writing about the British Poor Law of 1832 Dicey said the law "was in reality to save the property of hard-working men from destruction by putting an end to the monstrous system under which *laggards who would not toil for their own support* lived at the expense of their industrious neighbors." For Spencer public education, government colonization, even sanitary and health superintendence are condemned. The state may not intervene between quack and patron. In the opposition to the Social Security Act the spokesman for the NAM could quote Calvin Coolidge. "If when unemployed he [the workman] is to receive something he did not pay for no one can say how that would affect the will of the wage-earner to hold his place by doing his best. . . . The duty to relieve unemployment is plain, but not even the unemployed have a right to what they do not earn."

Government in our Western society in the 1950's is a far cry from the ideal of nineteenth-century liberals. Our choice is not between the apotheosis of the state and the degradation of the individual. The hybrid state is an actuality—not a philosopher's dream. The alternatives are not merely doctrinaire freedom or an omnipotent state as Hayek and Von Mises insist.

The reader may ask why is it necessary to confer more responsibilities upon government. Professor Girvetz's answer largely concerns the increased complexities of modern life, with maldistribution and excessive concentration of power.

Here are a few interesting facts that reflect the deficiencies of our system. In 1935-36 1.5 per cent of all families received as much income as the lowest 47 per cent. In 1929 3/10 of 1 per cent of our population received 78 per cent of the dividends reported by individuals. According to a report sponsored by Herbert Hoover the waste in the best plants of six basic industries was 22 per cent out of 100 per cent possible waste. In 1944 the country spent $615,000 on research of diseases of the heart and blood vessels and $31,000,000 on advertising cigarettes. In a large sample of industries studied (one half of all industries) one producer in one instance out of six accounted for 50 to 75 per cent of production in that industry. According to Berle and Means 2,000 individuals through the device of incorporation and the use of the proxy system are able to control and direct half the industry of the country. Other ills are not so easily put into numerical form: the losses through unemployment, the suffering associated with all kinds of instability, technological contraception resulting from abuse of patents, and so on.

The task of government, according to the author, is to treat the diseases of the system: unemployment, maldistribution, insecurity, exploitation of the consumer, underdevelopment of national resources, waste, inadequate education, and inadequate health measures.

Perhaps one criticism is in order. In his anxiety to underline the weaknesses of the system Professor Girvetz does less than justice to the substantial accomplishments of the system. Nevertheless, I highly recommend this book as an antidote to the nonsense now being pressed on the public by the Taft-Hoover-NAM-Von Mises coalition.

Seymour E. Harris, professor of economics at Harvard University, is the author of "Saving American Capitalism" and "National Debt."

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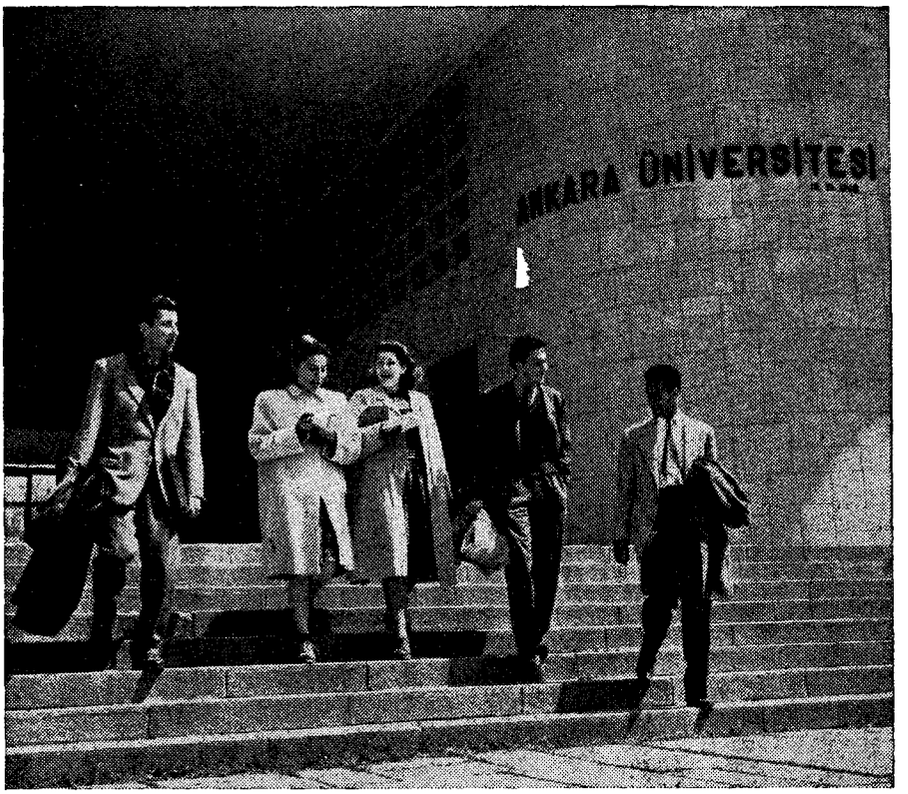

—*From the book.*

Five of the University of Ankara's more than 4,000 students—"a great medley of changes."

A New Republic's Progress

THE NEW TURKS. By Eleanor Bisbee. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 298 *pp.* $5.

By Sydney Nettleton Fisher

MID - TWENTIETH - CENTURY Turks in their tone of self-confidence and in their state of national progress are, Dr. Eleanor Bisbee declares, like the Americans of 1812. It is well the parallel is not drawn too closely for, as she would be the first to state, there are no Turkish "War Hawks" today. Dr. Bisbee maintains throughout her book the thesis that the people of the Republic of Turkey are New Turks and as such should not be confused with the Seljuk Turks, the early progressive or the late decadent Ottoman Turks, or even the Young Turks of the days just prior to World War I. These New Turks, sometimes called Kemalist Turks, have been in her opinion the pioneers of a fresh era in Turkish development. Hardly anyone except perhaps the most rabid of Turcophobes would quarrel with such a view.

"The New Turks" is a social history with a heavy overtone of history and politics. The life of the New Turks is shown to begin with Mustafa Kemal's landing in Samsun in 1919, and the pioneer generation seems to end with the elections of 1950. The first decade was the period of establishing a new society, a transitional time with major emphasis on breaking with the past and on "Turkey for the Turks." The hat became a symbol for the new life, but this was only one of a great medley of changes catapulting upon the Turks. To a foreigner living in Turkey during those momentous years as well as to many older Turks it appeared as if there were a total break with the past, sharp and complete. The enthusiasts accepted the superficial bombasts that had been hurled against the late Ottoman regime and ignored the solid and worthy characteristics of Turkish society hidden behind the lattice of Ottoman court corruption and decay. Such accounts of Ottoman history as Gladstone's "Bulgarian Horrors" and "Ambassador Morgenthau's Story" seemed to confirm the belief that the Turks of the 1920's were entirely "new." Unfortunately, Dr. Bisbee succumbs somewhat to this view, and her accounts of Seljuk and Ottoman history are questionable at many points.

The 1930's were the halcyon days of the pioneer age of the Turkish Republic. The standard of living was rising noticeably, the individual was becoming adjusted to the social reforms, a new culture seemed to be evolving peacefully, and membership in the League of Nations and the Montreux Convention indicated the acceptance of republican Turkey by the whole world. In describing this era Miss Bisbee is at her best. One of the more interesting and revealing chapters is entitled Fun, on the accurate assumption that the way a people have fun is a key to "their own way of life." "The prime ingredients of the Turks' idea of fun and amusement seem to be relaxation, imagination, sociability, and humor." The extent of the contrast in the manner in which the New Turks blend these ingredients with the fusion devised by their ancestors discloses very pointedly the changes which have come over the Turks in the last thirty years. A generation ago sitting certainly was "the most popular recreation of all." Now soccer is the national sport; and anyone who has watched the crowd at an important match or especially anyone who has been caught in the crush at a Red Crescent Ball in Ankara or Istanbul would understand that just sitting is no longer possible for the genuine New Turk.

The concluding chapters of the book chart Turkey's difficult course through World War II and delineate the affairs of recent years. No doubt some of the views presented on events during the war will be modified when all diplomatic correspondence is made public. The rapid and long strides taken toward full democracy in Turkey since 1945 are fully appreciated, and the import of the election of 1950 is artfully measured. But the book apparently was completed before the Turks began to participate in the Korean War, for no mention whatever is made of this further evidence of the New Turks' advancing maturity.

Dr. Bisbee is a real friend of the New Turks, though no apologist for their errors. In attempting to evaluate the prospects for their future she well recognizes the pitfalls ahead, both domestic and international. However, those who see a return to old Ottoman ways are deemed blind pessimists. The correct prediction to be obtained from the evidence presented in this essay is, "Truly Turkey bids fair to show material changes in the 1950's as amazing as her social changes in the 1920's."

Sydney Nettleton Fisher, associate professor of history at the Ohio State University, is the author of "The Foreign Relations of Turkey."

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It's a Huge Country

GEOGRAPHY OF THE U.S.S.R. By Theodore Shabad. New York: Columbia University Press. 584 *pp.* $8.50.

By GEORGE B. CRESSEY

SOVIET geography must be studied on a globe. No flat map can possibly do justice to so large an area. It is not a question of this or that projection; all attempts to transfer curved surfaces to flat planes are inevitably in error in one respect or another. And when the high-latitude USSR is examined on a map designed for equatorial areas misconceptions are multiplied. Any map will show that the Union spreads across 170° of longitude, but most projections fail to show great-circle paths. On page one and again later Theodore Shabad writes that "it is nearly 7,000 miles" from Kaliningrad in the West to Bering Strait in the East, "almost half way around the world." Since his "Geography of the U.S.S.R." contains no single map of the entire Union one can only guess as to the projection on which the author may have measured his mileage. A string on a globe will show that the actual distance is little more than half of Shabad's figure. And, while 170° is almost half the angular circumference, the distance at these latitudes is far from half of 25,000 miles. Even so, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a huge country.

A major contribution of Shabad's volume is the wealth of detail as to recent economic developments and changes in cities and administrative areas. Soviet geography is dynamic in that boundaries of minor political areas and the status of cities are readily altered to reflect economic conditions. Even though the rise of new industries may be concealed, such information is usually revealed in subsequent changes in the status of cities or other administrative divisions. For many years the author has followed these and similar details in the Soviet press. As a result, this volume provides a large amount of incidental information nowhere else available. For this painstaking research the author is to be congratulated.

Shabad has divided his study into two parts. First come three chapters of General Survey on the physical setting, political framework, and economic patterns. Part two is the Regional Survey, with twenty-four chapters on major and minor political areas. The author groups these into geographic regions, but in no case does he depart from political boundaries. It is quite true that political divisions

—*Manny Warman.*

Theodore Shabad—"wealth of detail."

in the USSR reflect many ethnographic and economic considerations, but Shabad does not do proper justice to geographic theory when he assumes that the two are synonomous. The regional survey is organized in terms of 150 oblasts or other minor political divisions. Each is located and described as to resources, products, and cities. Statistics are largely lacking, although there are four tables. Scattered through the text are fifty-seven excellent maps, all the product of the author. A quarter of these deal with distributions; the others are place maps of political areas. Unfortunately, there is no consistency in scale.

Are you interested in knowing that "Shcherbakov, a large port on the upper Volga and the Rybinsk Reservoir, has become a major shipbuilding center; Yaroslavl, admirably situated as a distributing center, manufactures and ships trucks and trolley buses, and Ivanovo, a textile center in the peat-producing district, makes peat-working and textile machines?" If so Shabad has written your book. This is a volume of factual detail, painstakingly collected. The 400 pages devoted to regional descriptions are filled with such comments.

The amount of this information is suggested by the sixty pages of double-column index. Such data are invaluable for the specialist, but encyclopedias are not always interesting. It is no discredit to say that "Geography of the U.S.S.R." is not the book for the general reader who wants an evaluation of Soviet potentials. It is rather a reference volume of definitive value for the critical student.

George B. Cressey, chairman of the department of geography at Syracuse University, is the author of "The Basis of Soviet Strength" and "Asia's Lands and Peoples."

Influence of the West

RUMANIA: Political Problems of an Agrarian State. By Henry L. Roberts. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 414 *pp.* $6.

By ROBERT J. KERNER

THIS SOLID volume will long remain an authoritative account of Rumania's agrarian and political problems in the two decades between the First and Second World Wars. Its influence, however, will not be limited to Rumania. Its results are of value for its neighbors behind the Iron Curtain: Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Russia. All backward agricultural states, whether free or colonial, which like Rumania have been caught in the whirlwind generated by the Industrial Revolution, face similar problems in their efforts to preserve their political independence or even their national identities. They have been or will be forced in a hurry to adopt alien cures and remedies with too great a speed and with serious indigestion in their inherited political or social structure. It is for these reasons that a thorough monograph of this character is timely and of lasting value.

This study represents a combination of "political analysis and economic survey" and follows the significant work of Professor Mitrany, "The Land and the Peasant in Rumania (1917-1921)." Carefully documenting his account the author weaves the changing political and economic elements into the picture as the scene shifts from Conservative to Liberal, from the Peasant Period to the rule of Carol, and from the Fascist interregnum to the advent of the Communists. In regard to the latter the author rightly points out that this section is a "tentative postscript," of which the future achievements and history depend primarily not on Rumania but on "the Soviet Union's relation with the Western powers."

Throughout the study the author is constantly being brought back to the fundamental idea "that the all-pervading influence of the West in the course of the last century is the decisive element in this problem. Not only do the outstanding features of the agrarian crisis in Rumania stem directly or indirectly from this influence, but the domestic political activity is understandable only as a variety of responses, involving the copying, modification, or rejection of Western political and ideological models, to the social and economic dislocation which growing contact with the [industrialized] West has brought about." He concludes that well-intentioned

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policies of assistance by the West in trade and investment run "a risk and one which the nations must recognize and be prepared to meet," because of the accrued sense of frustration of these nations. In such a situation the aim should be to preserve the initiative in the hands of the West instead of letting it go by default to the Moscow Politburo.

Attention may be called to the fact that the author did not bring into the picture the influence of world prices in grains. They had an important role to play in the background of the Russian Revolution to 1905, as they must have had in that of the Rumanian Peasant Revolt in 1907. It appears also to the reviewer that competent scholarship—in the absence of access to the archives of the Moscow Politburo—will accept until that access the thesis that the revived world-revolutionary policy formulated late in 1944 and early in 1945 considered Rumania as one item among many in its world program, albeit of special strategic significance for reasons of Russian security and the policy regarding the Turkish Straits. This world-revolutionary policy, which broke with the limited wartime policy of cooperation with the West, need not have been completely blueprinted at the time and has undoubtedly been modified here and there since, because of the international situation or for reasons of local character. Its existence, if not all the inner details, is beyond doubt and is in all probability the explanation of the inner connection between such widely separated events as Vishinsky's setting up of Groza's pro-Communist Cabinet in February and Browder's downfall before Foster in the American Communist Party in June 1945.

Besides numerous statistical tables, which are used cautiously, the author furnishes an extensive critical bibliography in all the necessary languages, which is of outstanding value.

Robert J. Kerner, professor of history at the University of California, is the author of "Slavic Europe" and other books.

World Notes

HONDURAS: An Area Study in Government. By William S. Stokes. University of Wisconsin Press. $6.00. A thorough and also the only accurate volume—in either Spanish or English—on Honduran government and politics. To most Americans this Central American republic doubtless offers two items of interest: a short stopover on that dreamed-about Caribbean

(*Continued on page* 56)

HISTORY

Vaulting the Oceans

GEOFFREY BRUUN

UNIVERSITY press offerings in history over the past year indicate that scholars are expanding their horizons and that editors are welcoming books with a widened focus. Rising costs may partly account for this by making the specialist's monograph an unprofitable risk. But economic exigencies seem insufficient to explain why so many historians are now thinking extensively rather than intensively. There is a new trend discernible in American historiography, and if the university press lists for 1950 are a fair index this trend may best be described as a revolt against provincial themes and parochial characters.

That recent works on United States history (discussed elsewhere in this issue) should reflect our new international responsibilities is understandable. Three volumes added to the Yale Chronicles of America in 1950 bore the global titles "The United States in a Chaotic World," "The New Deal and World Affairs," and "War for the World." But it did not necessarily follow that Americans writing on Old World problems would show equal independence, would reject the narrow for the broad approach, the national for the supra-national outlook. The fact that many recent studies on Europe and Asia reveal a readiness to overleap frontiers and even to vault the oceans is encouraging and significant. Americans prefer to think in large terms, and the most valuable contributions they can make to Old World history are a sense of spaciousness and the gift of perspective. They can see over the walls that shut the European nations and the Asiatic peoples away from one another.

One proof of this widening focus is our mounting concern with international affairs, with the ambivalent relationship between sovereign states. "Scandinavia — Between East and West," edited by Henning Friis (Cornell), "The United States and Scandinavia," by Franklin D. Scott (Harvard), "America Faces Russia," by Thomas A. Bailey (Cornell), "South Asia in the World Today," a symposium edited by Phillips Talbot (Chicago), and "Korea Today," by George M. McCune (Harvard), all point to zones of actual or potential conflict. How some international issues that vex us today originated is made clear in "Nationalism and Internationalism," a festschrift edited by Edward Mead Earle in honor of Carleton J. H. Hayes (Columbia).

UNRESOLVED rivalries that led to bloodshed in the immediate past likewise usurped attention in 1950. "The Siege of Paris, 1870-1871," by Melvin Kranzberg (Cornell); a couple of World War I studies, "Germany's Drive to the West," by Hans Wilhelm Gatzke (Johns Hopkins), and "The Siberian Intervention," by John Albert White (Princeton); and a more recent clash of policies familiar to Americans, "The Road to Pearl Harbor," by Herbert Feis (Princeton), all emphasize our current dismay at the direful results that follow when diplomacy fails. A more general, fundamental paradox, the connection between an improved technology and rising war casualties, inspired John Ulric Nef's pertinent inquiry "War and Human Progress" (Harvard).

Current concern with political frontiers as bridges and as barriers is not confined to their significance in diplomatic and military clashes. Ideas may also violate boundaries and several scholarly volumes published in 1950 project our present obsession with ideological conflicts into the past. "Anglophobia in France, 1763-1789," by Frances Dorothy Acomb (Duke), "Jesuit and Savage in New France," by John Hopkins Kennedy (Yale), "Conservative England and the Case Against Voltaire," by Bernard Nicholas Schilling (Columbia), "Napoleonic Propaganda," by Robert B. Holtman (Louisiana State), and "The Genesis of Russophobia in Great Britain," by John Howes Gleason (Harvard), reassess clashes of opinion that once ignited the passions of men and of nations.

How a Great Power extends its in-

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fluence and whether such imperial adventures can be justified are questions that agitate Americans deeply at this hour. Some answers may be found in "British Policy and the Independence of Latin America: 1804-1828," by William B. Kaufman (Yale), "Investment in Empire: British Railway and Steam Shipping Enterprise in India: 1825-1849," by Daniel Thorner (Pennsylvania), "The British Settlement of Natal: A Study in Imperial Migration," by Alan F. Hattersley (Cambridge — the Cambridge University Press now has its own New York office), and "Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy," by Edward O. Guerrant (New Mexico). One might include in the same category "The New Soviet Empire," by David J. Dallin (Yale) and "Soviet Treaty Series, Volume I, 1917-1928," compiled by Leonard Schapiro (Georgetown).

Any protracted debate on the benefits or evils of imperial expansion sooner or later leads Western historians back to the Roman Empire. While interest in medieval Europe has continued to decline, several new appraisals of Roman institutions have rolled off the University presses in the last twelve months. "The Origins and History of the Proconsular and the Propraetorian Imperium to 27 B.C.," by W. F. Jashemski (Chicago), "Roman Rule in Asia Minor to the End of the Third Century after Christ," by David Magie (Princeton), "Justin the First: An Introduction to the Epoch of Justinian the Great," by A. A. Vasiliev (Harvard), and "Naval Power and Trade in the Mediterranean, A.D. 500-1100," by Archibald R. Lewis (Princeton), all break away from the Europocentric interpretation of Roman and early medieval times that long distorted the teaching of European history. "Conversion and the Poll Tax in Early Islam," by Daniel Clement Dennett (Harvard), likewise amplifies the Mediterranean picture for the seventh and eighth centuries by challenging accepted views on Arab fiscal practices.

THE empires of Asia continued to force themselves upon the historians' attention. Bruno Lasker surveyed the history of "Human Bondage in Southeast Asia" (North Carolina). Nancy Lee Swann translated "Food and Money in Ancient China: the Earliest Economic History of China to A.D. 25" (Princeton). Wolfram Eberhard completed a "History of China from the Earliest Times to the Present Day" (California). John De Francis investigated the prospects of "Nationalism and Language Reform in China" (Princeton) and Nobutaka Ike "The Beginnings of Political Democracy in

(*Continued on page* 54)

Life in the Early Bronze Age

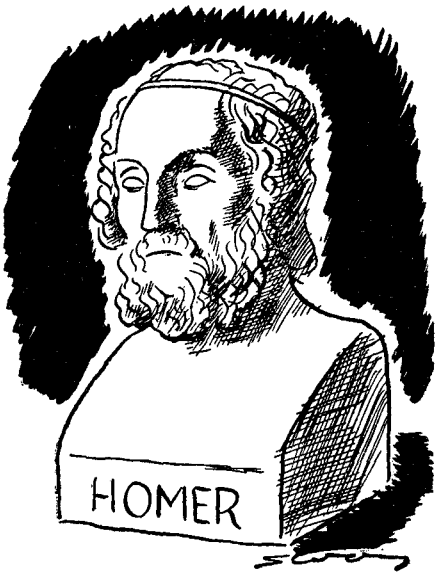
TROY. By Carl W. Blegen, John L. Caskey, Marion Rawson, and Jerome Sperling. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press for the University of Cincinnati. Vol. I. Introduction, The First and Second Settlements. 396 *pp.* $36.

By Saul S. Weinberg

NO SCIENCE has had more romantic beginnings than the study of Aegean prehistory, born from the determination of a German youth to prove that Troy really existed. Heinrich Schliemann's dream waited fulfilment until his fortune was made and he could devote the rest of his life to the vindication of his belief in the reality of Homeric civilization. In 1868 he first identified the hill near Hissarlik as Homeric Troy, contrary to most scholarly opinion of the day. Here two years later he began his excavations and during the next twenty years conducted seven major campaigns; after his death in 1890 Wilhelm Dörpfeld directed two more. Thus in twenty years, digging at Mycenae, Tiryns, Orchomenos, and Ithake, as well as at Troy, Schliemann revealed a whole new civilization; he put flesh, as it were, on the skeleton of Homeric literature. As his technique improved he recognized that prehistoric mounds were formed by the accumulation of habitational debris, the strata representing successive settlements. At Troy nine major periods were isolated, each with many subdivisions. Here was the discovery basic to all later developments in Aegean prehistory.

Now at this same mound the technique of prehistoric excavation has been perfected by the University of Cincinnati expedition. Convinced that Troy still had much to offer, that new methods could solve many problems, and that increased knowledge would throw new light on old material, this expedition, directed by Professor Belgen, devoted seven seasons, from 1932 to 1938, to an "exhaustive, painstaking re-examination of the entire site." Projected as a work of "sober, serious research," these excavations have produced results of the highest importance.

The publication is planned as a series of four volumes, a fifth index volume, and a series of supplementary monographs containing technical studies and reports on the work in the Troad. Like the excavations, the first volume is truly exhaustive and painstaking, but attention is given to the general human interest of the site as well as to its archeological importance.



It is a remarkable achievement to transmit vividly to the reader the detailed information derived from the excavation of numerous "islands" and pockets of fill left relatively undisturbed by earlier excavators and at the same time to connect all these bits into a comprehensive picture and to relate the new picture to that obtained by Schliemann and Dörpfeld.

In the General Introduction the results of the whole expedition are summarized. Perhaps the excavators' greatest accomplishment was the isolating of the forty-six strata of habitation. Equally remarkable is the fact that the major changes conform with but slight modification to the Nine Cities originally established by Dörpfeld. It is shown that in most periods Troy was a fortified stronghold; only Troy III, VIII, and IX may have had the aspect of a city. Of the strata now distinguished the thirty belonging to Troy I to V show a continuous cultural development entirely within the Early Bronze Age of the Aegean. The remaining sixteen strata of Troy VI to IX range from the Middle Bronze Age to the Roman period.

The other two sections of the volume present the evidence from the First and Second Settlements. In each are described the areas excavated, the stratigraphy of the settlement, its external relations and chronology, and the classification of the finds. The phase-by-phase description of each excavated section constitutes the main body of the volume, for here are discussed not only the nature of the strata themselves, the buildings within them and their relationship with structures found previously, and the closed deposits but also the objects found therein. Here are embodied

(*Continued on page* 52)

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Savants & Social Conscience

I. BERNARD COHEN

IN THE advance of science today books no longer have the function they enjoyed in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and part of the nineteenth century: to be the vehicles for announcing important new discoveries. In the nineteenth century those who were interested in Clerk Maxwell's new electromagnetic theory of light read the last four chapters of his "Electricity and Magnetism" just as those who wanted to know about Darwin's theory of evolution read his "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection." The practising scientist of today is not so much a reader of new books as of current numbers of the scientific journals. The great discoveries in physics, for example, of Planck, Einstein, Rutherford, Bohr, Fermi, Schrödinger, and Heisenberg were embodied in a series of contributions to journals, not in books. Many scientists of note do not even write books; if they do the books are often textbooks rather than monographs, or they are interpretive accounts of some area of modern science — sometimes written for other scientists but occasionally for the general public.

Indeed, one conspicuous feature of the growth of science during the last 150 years has been the increasing importance of the journals and the decline of books announcing scientific discoveries. The number of scientific journals has become greater with every decade, and the degree of specialization among them would astonish the scientists of a century or more ago. To take but a single example: a great many journals are at present devoted exclusively to astrophysics and publish articles on the temperature, composition, and state of the stars—subjects which at the beginning of the last century were singled out as being absolutely impossible to study scientifically.

The trend away from books is easily explained in terms of the nature of modern science. No longer is it possible, as it was in Newton's day, to write a revolutionary book such as the "Principia" and supplement it with "The System of the World" as if there had been a finality to scientific exploration in that field. Science now advances so rapidly that almost every statement is tentative rather than final and suggests, as it were, a need for its own revision either at the hands of the author or of one of his colleagues. An article in a scientific journal may, therefore, be compared to a seed sown in fertile soil rather than a whole plant, and no one has any idea what sort of plant will spring from it.

To publish an article in a scientific journal is to submit one's experimental data or equations or concepts to the immediate scrutiny of one's peers. Rapid progress, insofar as contributions are rapidly disseminated, is thereby assured. In a certain sense the publication of such an article is an efficient way of writing letters to all of one's colleagues all over the world simultaneously. In many scientific journals the most exciting announcements of new results still take the form of letters addressed to the editors and derive from the common practice of the seventeenth and eighteenth century of writing "epistolary discourses," which were addressed to members of academies such as the Royal Society and which formed a considerable part of the published transactions of scientific academies.

Books written in the field of science, if no longer the vehicles for the first exposition of new ideas or experimental results, have a number of diverse functions. Some are merely expansions of the published journal articles, representing a kind of "mopping-up" operation in which the author may present his experimental techniques in greater detail or may work out a number of applications of his ideas or techniques to a variety of problems or may present his evidence on a larger scale than is possible in a journal article or may show at length the logical connections of his work with that of others. Hence, the major book publications in science tend to take the form of monographs or advanced textbooks on compilations of useful data, and, while useful tools for the advanced research man or graduate student, they are of little interest to any save scientists and usually completely unintelligible to the general reader. Scientists and students look forward to the publication of such books and study them carefully, but they never encounter in them wholly novel or hitherto completely unknown theoretical concepts of major importance or revolutionary experimental data not previously announced. When, therefore, a book is claimed to contain original scientific material never before published in any form it is almost certain to be suspect and usually turns out to be a pseudoscientific work on "worlds in collision" or something similar.

W. R. Smart—"brilliance of exposition."

The technical monograph or advanced textbook of the kind I have been describing represents a temporary summing-up and is soon rendered out-of-date by the rapid advance of science. Being outside the limits of comprehensibility for the non-scientist, it never comes within the latter's ambit. Apparently gone forever is the day when a book such as Darwin's "Origin of Species" could contain revolutionary scientific material and still be a best seller; it remains a literary classic as exciting to read almost a century after its publication as it was then.

THERE is another kind of scientific book, however, that is written today—as it was in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century—to mediate between the professional scientist and the general public. Such books may be accounts of recent progress in a particular field of science, or they may discuss general trends in science as a whole, or they may investigate the practical applications of scientific research and show how certain aspects of the quest for knowledge in science affect our lives. Others explore the philosophical implications of science or the relation of science and theology or of science and literature, or they may be historical accounts of scientific development or biographies of the great scientists. One would naturally expect that our university presses would publish many scientific monographs and advanced treatises and not the more general works addressed to the non-scientific reader, intended to give him a more secure understanding of

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"Heavens, Dr. Rumford—I've found a Geiger counter!"

science in what is described as "the age of science." Yet it is actually in the latter field that these presses have during the last several years distinguished themselves; the number of "popular" books on science published by the university presses nowadays is very large and can probably be attributed to economic conditions which have forced the commercial publishers to cease publishing books which do not have a very large expected sale.

One important feature distinguishes books on science-for-the-layman that are being published now from those of a decade ago: they are being written in increasing numbers by leading scientists rather than professional popularizers of science. This is especially true of those that are published by the university presses, which is not at all surprising when one considers the large proportion of authors of university press books who are members of university faculties.

Undoubtedly this trend is symptomatic of the increasing awareness among scientists of the relation of the progress of science to its social environment; and it has grown since the Thirties, when the scientists began to recognize that science cannot operate independently of social restraints in societies such as those of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. It also is a result of the fairly recent change in the basis of support of science to a situation in which the bulk of money for research—not only on the level of applied research but even on the most fundamental level—comes from the Federal Government. It is a token of the realization by scientists, especially since the first atom bomb explosion, that scientific research does not go its own way exploring natural processes without producing the most dramatic effects on society at large. In a word, scientists have developed a greater social conscience and feel an obligation to insure the existence of an educated public that understands science and that has a genuine appreciation of the nature of the scientific enterprise and its relation to other enterprises of man.

W. M. Smart's "Origin of the Earth" (Cambridge) is a model of the way in which a scientist may explain his work to the general public. The "creation" of the earth and the solar system lends itself beautifully to popular exposition, and the brilliance of Smart's exposition makes easily available to the non-scientist some recent work on this problem. No one who is in the slightest degree interested in science can fail to be stimulated and informed by such a book.

Two scientific biographies may be noted. One is L. W. Wheeler's "Josiah Willard Gibbs" (Yale), which places the development of one of America's most important men of science in a wholly new light and contains an admirable exposition of his achievement. The other is Donald Fleming's "John William Draper" (Pennsylvania) whose subject is known more for his account of the "warfare" between science and religion than for his scientific work—a readable book and a stimulating contribution to the scientific aspects of American cultural history. Charles C. Gillispie's "Genesis and Geology" (Harvard) is a lively account of the impact of scientific discoveries in geology upon religious beliefs in the decades before Darwin and will help to illuminate the more general problem of what happens when scientific ideas come into headlong conflict with ideas cherished by society. A more general account of the whole development of science is provided in W. P. D. Wightman's "Growth of Scientific Ideas" (Yale), a somewhat more difficult book to read than those mentioned above but a rewarding experience for those who have some background in science. James B. Conant's "Science and Common Sense" (Yale), a general introduction to an understanding of science relying on the study of a select number of case histories, is based on the author's experience in teaching a freshman course in general education to Harvard students who plan to study the humanities and the social sciences.

The borderland between science and philosophy has always been of interest; in "The Rise of Scientific Philosophy" (California) Hans Reichenbach explores this area for the general reader. Other important works relating science to philosophy that have been published by university presses tend to demand a greater competence in either philosophy or science than can be expected from the general reader. Thus Hermann Weyl's "Philosophy of Mathematics and Natural Science" (Princeton), Ernst Cassirer's "Problem of Knowledge" (Yale), Rudolf Carnap's "Logical Foundations of Probability" (Chicago)—brilliant and important though they are—make too severe demands on the reader to interest any save, respectively, professional scientists and philosophers. Two works of more general interest are Stephen Toulmin's "Reason in Ethics" (Cambridge) and Walter A. Kaufman's "Nietzsche" (Princeton). In "The Structure of Appearance" (Harvard) Nelson Goodman uses the techniques of modern logic to state certain problems of philosophy more precisely than ever before and to explore their nature.

An outsider to the field of philosophy cannot help but observe that in recent years philosophy has come to resemble the natural sciences in that important and original work seems to be published more and more in journals rather than in books; a token of this trend is to be found in the establishment of a number of new philosophical journals. On the frontiers of intense activity in philosophy, such as in symbolic logic and its application, the publications are extremely technical and unintelligible to the layman (a term that in this case includes most scientists). Hence there seems to arise in philosophy, as in the natural sciences, a need for general works of an explanatory character if the non-specialist is to remain aware of the significance to the world at large of creative effort in this field.

I. Bernard Cohen is assistant professor of the history of science and general education at Harvard University and managing editor of Isis. *His most recent book is "Some Early Tools of American Science."*

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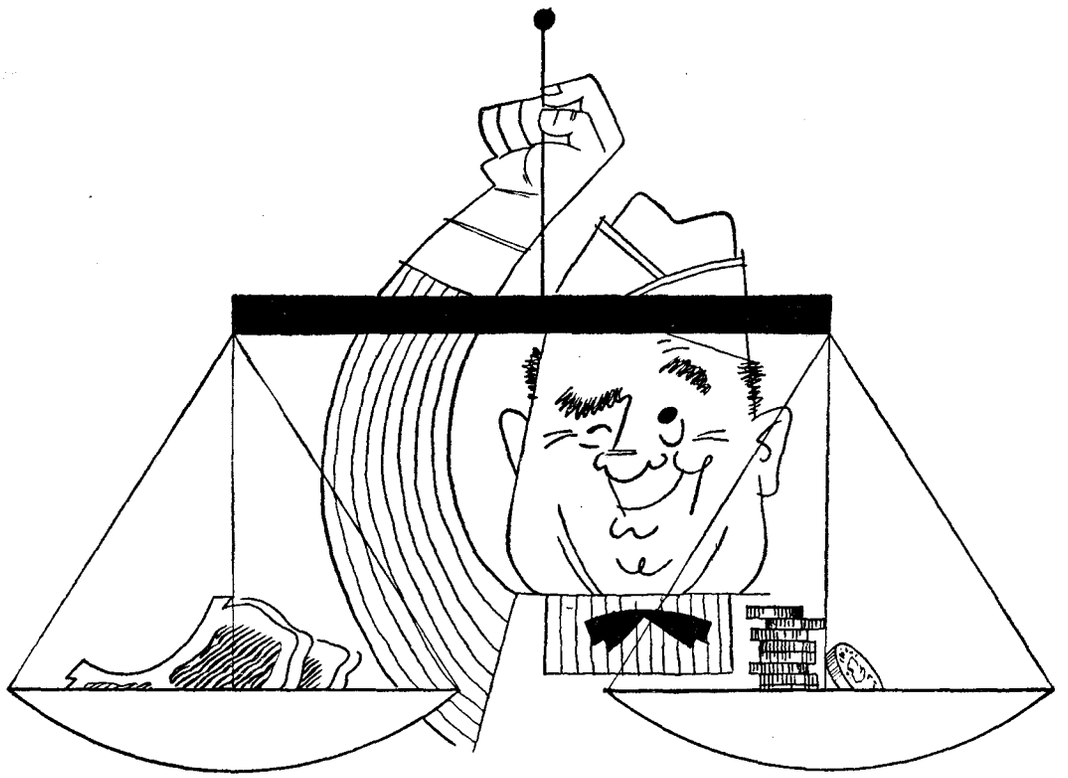

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The Sacred Right to Differ

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, and the Religion of Science. By Donald Fleming. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 205 *pp.* $2.50.

By BERT JAMES LOEWENBERG

ALTHOUGH historians habitually use the language of social process they almost always think in terms of events. Louis Daguerre, for example, has been transformed into a word which suggests the beginnings of photography. The name of Samuel F. B. Morse, enshrined in a code, has virtually become a synonym for the telegraph. But the creative work of John William Draper entered into both and is linked with the subsequent developments of Edison, Eastman, and Marconi. Innovations in the teaching of science and advances in medical education are more readily associated with Rush and Flexner than with the New York University professor who is the subject of this study. Recognition for stimulating scientific thought in America goes to Franklin, Silliman, Gray, and Gibbs; there is rarely praise for Draper. In an age when the writing of history was dominated by Bancroft, Sparks, and Hildreth and distinguished by the heroic trinity of New England—Prescott, Parkman, and Motley—few are likely to think of the author of "The Intellectual Development of Europe." And the phrase "the conflict between science and religion" usually connotes Andrew Dickson White rather than Draper, who coined it.

Donald Fleming has written a splendid biographical essay which recasts the curve of historical appraisal. Draper emerges from these pages as a man who still lives in the immortality of historical results. While this biography is artistically designed, it is free of the conscious artistry of the biographer. Fleming has made a successful cross-section of a life process; he has photographed a subtle character with the aid of the sharp lens of criticism. He has come as close to the analysis of human drives as historians, without benefit of psychological hypotheses, can hope.

The significant aspects of Draper's career are luminously presented: his investigations of radiant energy, of spectrum analysis, the study of heat, and the chemistry of plant growth. As an historian of science Fleming does as masterly a job of exposition in these technical areas as in the sections dealing with the uses of silver bromide plates and light in the perfection of photographic techniques. He is equally judicious in assessing other contributions made by Draper and in appraising his role in education. Just as helpful are his careful discriminations, especially those regarding Draper's relationship to Buckle, his indebtedness to Comte, and his half-understood integrations of Darwinism.

Draper was a historian of ideas and an interpreter of science as well as an experimentalist. Just before the Civil War, when he was only forty-five, he published "Human Physiology," which marks the end of his career as a research scientist. Thereafter he largely devoted himself to synthesis: "The Intellectual Development of Europe," "Civil Policy in America," "The Civil War," and the "Conflict Between Religion and Science."

Draper was caught in the web of history. He felt hemmed in by the tight boundaries of specialisms. While he continued to teach his students the creed and the data of science he rebelled against the incapacity stemming from partial training. The Aristotles had long since had their day, but Draper was compelled to seek for deeper meanings. He believed in the rationality of the universe and in the social role of the advancement of learning. But the more learning advanced the tighter the pattern of causal relations became. Whether his belief in individual freedom derived from the intoxication of discovery or from the faith of his Wesleyan fathers, he hoped for a trained capacity which would remake the malleable parts of the world. Yet control over cosmic forces was the reward of knowledge, not of faith—unless it was the faith of knowledge. And it was climate (used in its broadest sense) and the environment, not divine sparks kindled in individual souls, which were the sources of control and change. As sober citizen he looked to the expert to lead the common man—a delegation of power which without responsible controls is still a threat to democracy. Draper was unwilling to yield anything of the sacred right to differ, although in logical consequence it was a freedom to agree with the consensus of the competent rather than to differ from it.

Science revealed a new universe; history transmitted an old world of values. Draper accepted the universe, but he accepted it on his own terms. The paradoxes with which he dealt were latent in the issues. Draper's confusions were the confusions of an era. If they still remain exciting it is not because we lust for dilemma. It is because the dilemmas still are ours.

Bert James Loewenberg is professor of history at Sarah Lawrence College.

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Wisdom Ahead?

NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE: Man's New Image of Himself. By Lawrence K. Frank. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press. 175 pp. $3.

By H. A. OVERSTREET

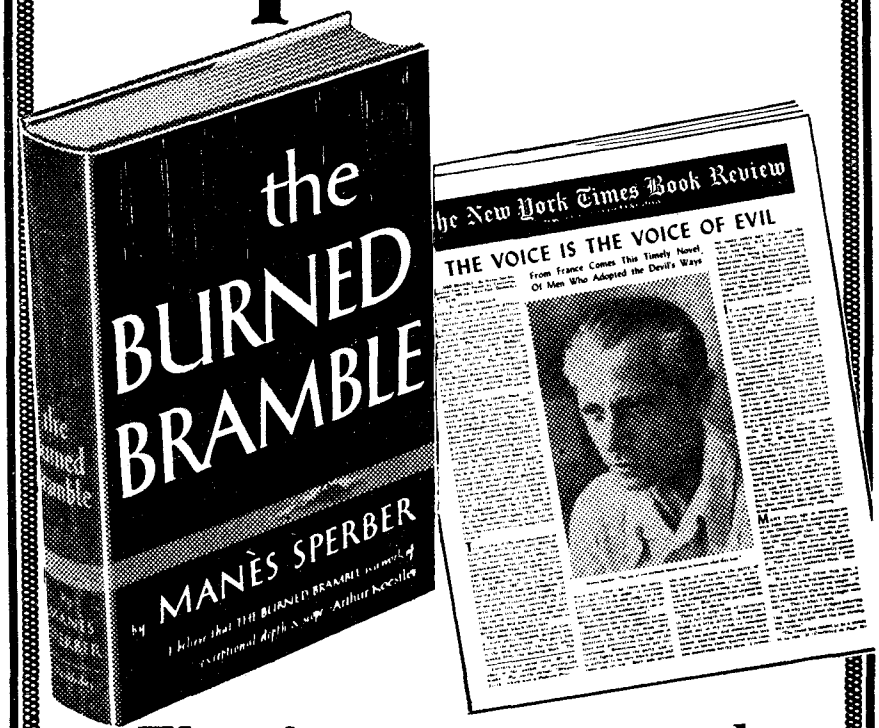
LAWRENCE FRANK has done an expert job of turning the terrors of our age into triumphs. This is no small achievement, for the prevailing tone among us today is one of gloomy despair. "How long, O Lord, must we go down this slippery road to destruction? Is there no health in us?" If in the midst of our pessimism about ourselves someone were to rise up and declare that this actually is one of the greatest and most promising of all the ages of the world he would most certainly elicit a Bronx cheer. Yet this is exactly what Lawrence K. Frank rises up and says, with such clarity and convincingness that we cheer because we must.

The telling subtitle of the book is "Man's New Image of Himself." What Frank does is to remind us that this is an age in which scientific and scholarly discoveries of unprecedented brilliance have changed the basic patterns of our thinking about both nature and human nature. We see ourselves now—or begin to do so—in ways so utterly different from those long traditional among us that we are literally creating for ourselves a new heaven and a new earth.

Two similar re-directional ages, he reminds us, have existed before: that of man's critical awakening in Greece and that of man's scientific and creative awakening in the Europe of the Renaissance. The age in which we now live, he feels, might well be thought of as a greater and more widely extended Renaissance, in which concepts that have long imprisoned us are cracking and new, renovating concepts are releasing us into the creation of a vastly different and more promising world than any we have known.

The most important thing we now must do, he feels, is to get the total range of the new point of view that our age makes available to us. Fundamentally it is one that goes counter to all the traditional from-the-top-down views—whether these describe the causal movement from a creator to a created world or from man as darling of the universe to submissive creatures he commands or from culture heroes to created codes or from divinely descended kings to subject people. All the testimony of the sciences points away from hierarchy of any sort to what we are now calling a

BY Manès Sperber



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"field" view. Man is in nature and nature is in man. He is neither above nor below but involved in its processes. What comes into being out of the processes of life comes out of the processes themselves. It is not something injected into them by authority or superior power.

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In view of all this, the author suggests, we face an extraordinary task: that of reorientating ourselves, of revising our traditional concepts, of reshaping our familiar assumptions. As we take up this task the world ahead becomes for us a very different one from the misconceived and mishandled world of the past.

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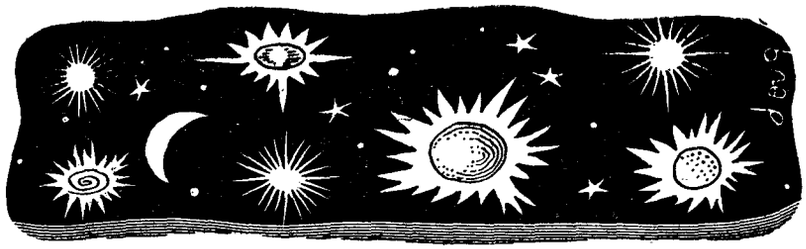
H. A. Overstreet, professor emeritus of philosophy at the City College of New York, is the author of "The Mature Mind" and other books.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S DOUBLE-CROSTIC (No. 898)

HUGH MAC LENNAN:
EACH MAN'S SON [*PREFACE*]

The Highlanders who remained in Cape Breton long enough to love the Island as a man loves a woman, unreasonably, were still a fighting race, with poetry in their hearts and a curse of Calvin, Knox, and their successors on their souls.



Whence, When & How

THE ORIGIN OF THE EARTH. By W. M. Smart. New York: Cambridge University Press. 239 *pp.* $2.75.

By JAMES C. HICKEY

THE PROFESSOR of astronomy at the University of Glasgow summarizes in this book the latest scientific knowledge and speculative reasoning about the subject named in the title. His purpose, he says, is to record the contributions of astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, and biology to the main theme. He divides the discussion, so important to the inquiring mind of man, into three chief parts: "Whence?" "When?" and "How?" His answers to these questions are not dogmatic. They are the best that have been offered in the past or are current today both as to fact and to theory. This avoidance of the pontifical is one of the refreshing features of the book.

Professor Smart does not even ask us to accept without reservation those conclusions regarding the age and physical history of the earth which he regards as virtually established. He has something to say near the close about cosmic rays, those mysterious emanations from space the origin and effects of which are unknown. He finds it difficult to see how cosmic rays can affect any hypothesis as to the formation of the solar system, but he asks if it may not be relevant to inquire what impact new discoveries such as that regarding the existence of these rays may have on our assessment of the age of the earth and, incidentally but importantly, of meteorites.

In the "Whence?" section he draws particular attention to the uniformities of the solar system—such as all the planets revolving about the sun in the same direction and in much the same plane—and sees there overwhelming evidence of a common origin of the system as a whole. The similarity in chemical composition of the earth and sun suggests that the planets are the offspring of the sun or of a now-vanished star similar to the sun.

As to "When?"—the age of the oldest known terrestrial rock is found by radioactive methods to be not far short of two billion years. The age of the earth as a planet is put provisionally at three or four billion years. These estimates, Professor Smart believes, are worthy of considerable confidence.

"How?" involves the reader deeply in cosmic controversy. A review of hypotheses begins with the nebular theory of Laplace and includes the tidal theory of Jeans, the collision theory of Jeffreys, and the planetesimal theory of Chamberlin and Moulton. In all but the first of these schemes the planets are supposed to have been formed from gases dragged out of the sun by a passing or colliding star. All such ideas have failed to survive the assaults of mathematicians. Later we had the binary star theory, in which a former close companion of the sun gave up the planetary material. In Von Weizsäcker's nebular cloud theory of 1944 we get back to something remotely resembling the Laplacian process. We find the sun plunging through a vast cloud of gas and dust in its journey through space and gathering up material out of which planets could be formed.

Professor Smart, who ranks high among British astronomers, holds that there may be a point in the remote past where an "iron wall" shuts us out from scientific contemplation of the antecedent state and primeval history of the universe. Evidently he is a firm believer in a creative power and a cosmical purpose. On his final page he says: "Our study has been one of the stage only, and we have learned much about its construction, properties, lighting, and so on, but we have been in no position to investigate the characters, the aspirations, or even the foibles of the actors, and, most important of all, the mind of the author, in the background, who has created the play."

James C. Hickey, conductor of the Stars of the Week column for the New York World-Telegram and Sun, *is the author of "Introducing the Universe."*

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Science & Culture

THE GROWTH OF SCIENTIFIC IDEAS. By W. P. D. Wightman. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 495 pp. $5.

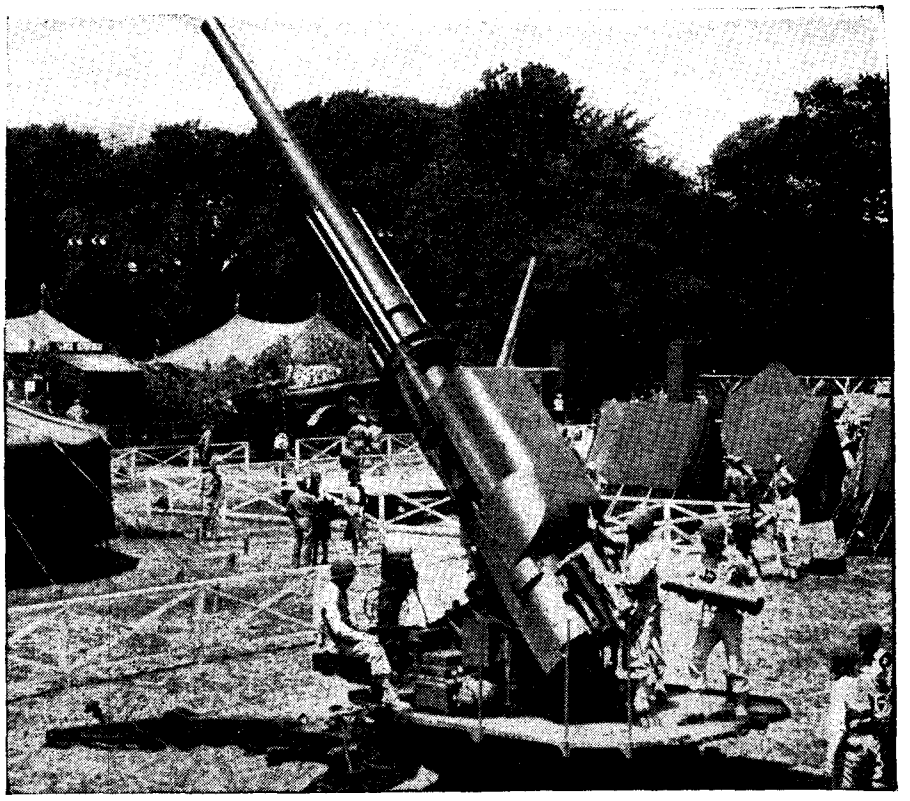
By PHILIPP FRANK

IN RECENT years the "inhuman" impact of science upon the mind of the citizen has been frequently deplored. By relying on purely scientific orientation the attention has been directed toward the phenomena of inanimate nature and their technical possibilities, while the concern for human happiness has been neglected. The conquest of atomic energy has tremendously increased this unpleasant feeling. There have been cries for a "truce in the conquest of nature" or at least an appeal for "humanizing the sciences." This appeal has produced considerable response in the field of science education.

Some prominent educators have come out for changes in the training of future scientists. It is, for instance, suggested that scientists should not learn science as a collection of theories and rules about physical phenomena and as recipes for handling them but should become aware that science is an enterprise of human society, a product of our intelligence and imagination. They should understand that science is a part of the social fabric of mankind, that it is just as much a part of the evolution of man's mind as are art, religion, and political organization. In many colleges and universities science courses have been introduced in which the instructor presents the growth of science as an intellectual and social phenomenon and does not restrict his teaching to science as a rigid scheme of how to compute and how to handle physical phenomena. In other words, the ties between the sciences and the humanities have been stressed.

In the United States the movement toward this "humanizing of science" has gained momentum from J. B. Conant's book "On Understanding Science" (*SRL* Feb. 17). As a method for achieving this purpose Conant recommended what he called "case history." Instead of a comprehensive history of science he suggested presenting typical examples of how scientific ideas and principles have originated and grown. W. P. D. Wightman's book can be characterized as a very rich contribution to case history as he describes the evolution of the most important ideas of physical and biological science.

The book has two parts: Matter and Motion; Nature and Life. Some of



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the titles that Wightman gives to the chapters are signs of his lively and human approach. There are two chapters about the geometry of the heavens—the first named The Greek Contribution, the second The Earth Dethroned. In the chapter called On the Waves and Waviness he deals with a general pattern for periodic processes which has now become a fundamental symbolism in physics. The development of our ideas about combustion, which were instrumental in the rise of scientific chemistry, is presented under the title The Burning Question, and under the title The "Go" of Things he deals with the role of the energy concept. One gains an excellent understanding of the growth of ideas in physical science up to about 1900; the twentieth century is dealt with only in an introductory way. In part two Wightman includes chapters on What is Life?, Organisms as Machines, The Darwinian Revolution, and Continuity and Organization.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the main impulse for "humanizing science" after the weakening of "natural theology" came from Marxian "historical materialism." This doctrine stimulated the search for the connections between the growth of science on one side and economic and social evolution on the other. Research along this line has developed strongly, particularly in England during the last decades. It has flourished inside and outside the strictly Marxian doctrine. Everyone interested in this line of thought will remember the names of Bernall, Hogben, Crowther, and Farrington.

Wightman characterizes his own approach as follows: "I have tried to avoid any special pleading. Thus, while I admit wholeheartedly our debt to such writers as Crowther, Farrington, and Hogben, I feel that the balance has swung too far in the direction of regarding the socio-economic as the sole directive in the cultural advance. I have tried to take the record as I have found it, neither failing to emphasize the connections where they seem particularly instructive nor seeking them where other factors seem more important."

The book is written in spirited style and is enlivened with some biographical details. It is easily understandable to anyone who has taken some undergraduate courses in science and will be enjoyed by everyone who wishes to learn about the part played by science in the creation of culture.

Philipp Frank is lecturer on physics, mathematics, and general education at Harvard. He is the president of the Institute for the Unity of Science.

Science, Philosophy Notes

NATURAL SELECTION OF POLITICAL FORCES. By Adolf A. Berle, Jr. University of Kansas Press. $2. At various times Mr. Berle has been a practising soldier, attorney, diplomat, and politician. He is currently professor of law at Columbia University. He has to his literary credit the still-definitive analysis of modern corporate ways and a seemingly infinite number of cogent, stimulating essays. Still the essayist in this new, little, urbane book, he is as always cogent and even more stimulating, for he delves among the helter-skelter materials of politics and history in search of "guiding principles . . . capable of general application." In short, he is after a natural law of politics in the same sense that Einstein seeks a physical key to the universe.

With considerable modesty Mr. Berle offers his Law of Political Force. Like the atom, political force, he says, is with us everywhere and at all times. And, like the atom, a political force consists of a central nuclear idea (for instance, democracy or communism or oligarchy) and a surrounding "apparatus" of organization and techniques for the pursuit and holding of power. From this starting point any devotee of nuclear physics can glimpse the potential applications and variegated usages of political energy as they are explained in the unfolding of Berle's Law. Non-adepts of the natural sciences should be even more fascinated by Mr. Berle. He is witty, his employment of historical illustration is imaginative, and his remarks are frequently challenging. For example, he suggests that "revolutionary governments in their maturity become imperialist," and he cites not only Cromwell in Ireland and Napoleon's empire but our own infatuation with "Manifest Destiny" and today's burgeoning of Russia.

Thus Mr. Berle sets up his scaffolding for a natural science of politics. Even a slightly informed reader can look at the edifice and say, "But of course. It's simple. I knew all this before." That is true; it *is* simple—except that, to Mr. Berle's immense credit, he has fitted the pieces together systematically. Many apples had banged many heads before one collided with Isaac Newton; that time, however, a simple phenomenon of nature inspired the law of gravity.

—Peter R. Levin.

THE THOUGHT OF C. S. PEIRCE. By Thomas A. Goudge. University of Toronto Press. $5.50. A number of people are currently engaged in rescuing Charles Sanders Peirce from a relative and undeserved oblivion. Peirce, who lived from 1839 to 1914, was one of the seminal minds of American philosophy, a thinker of the brightest magnitude whose ideas influenced several more renowned philosophers, especially William James, and continue to exert an influence today. His collected papers have been published and he is the subject of several recent books, among which the most notable perhaps are those of James K. Feibleman and Justus Buchler. Thomas A. Goudge, who teaches philosophy at Toronto, now gives us another one.

Peirce is not an easy figure to interpret. His writings are alternately lucid and obscure. "Too often," as Josiah Royce once said, "the reader meets with a thought of surpassing brilliancy and follows it eagerly, only to have it disappear like the cuttlefish in the inky blackness of its own secretion." Nor are the ideas consistent. The critic therefore is tempted either to smother the inconsistencies by the versatility of his own interpretation or to acknowledge them and then attempt to explain them. Mr. Goudge has chosen the latter course. He believes that such contradictions as occur are the result of opposing currents in Peirce's own thinking and that the conflict thus set up can best be denominated as one between "naturalism" and "transcendentalism." He illustrates his conclusion with a competent and thorough examination of Peirce's philosophical substance and finishes with an account of Peirce's intellectual career. Specialists on Peirce—and indeed all philosophers—will be interested in this new contribution to an understanding of a unique and original American thinker.

—Robert Bierstedt.

PHYSICIAN TO THE WORLD: The Life of General William C. Gorgas. By John M. Gibson. Duke University Press. $4.50. This is the second homocentric, worshipful biography of General William Crawford Gorgas (1854-1920), the greatly persistent sanitary engineer who rendered Havana, the

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Panama Canal Zone, and other areas free of filth and stagnant waters. By doing that thoroughly he prevented mosquitoes from breeding and acting as carriers of yellow fever and malaria. Thus he taught how multitudes can flourish where from the beginnings of civilization multitudes had weakened and perished.

"Willie" Gorgas always wanted to be a soldier like his father, General Josiah Gorgas, West Pointer, chief of ordnance for the Confederate Armies, finally vice chancellor of the University of the South. Young Gorgas, rebuffed by West Point after the War Between the States, crabbed into the Army by becoming a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York. He became an Army contract surgeon, a commissioned officer, eventually surgeon general of the Army.

Yellow fever attended his birth in a sense, for the obstetrician Dr. Josiah Nott believed that mosquitoes transmitted that disease. Young "Willie" survived an attack, became immune. Young "Dr. W. C." cured young Mary Doughty of yellow fever after her grave had been dug. He fell in love with her, courted her persistently, and after two years, with his mother's subtle help, got her to marry him. She worshiped him the rest of his life, wrote his first biography (with the collaboration of the late Burton Jesse Hendrick). This new biography that Mr. Gibson, journalist director of the Alabama State Health Department's division of public health education, has written with the cooperation of the late general's late sister Mary uses the very same family journals, newspaper clippings, magazine tearsheets, official records, testimonials—and apparently very little besides.

Such ptolemaic biographies vex the student of history for the very simple reason that they tell very little about what went on in the circumambient rest of their subjects' lives. These Gorgas accounts must be equated with, say, "Government of the Panama Canal," by the late General George Washington Goethals, with whom General Gorgas usually was in resentful conflict. —MYRON WEISS.

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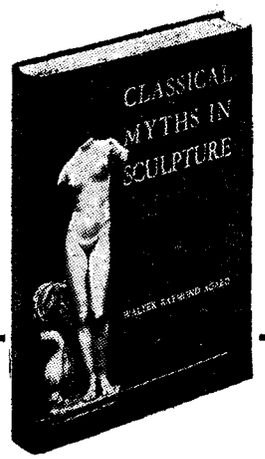

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AMERICANA

(*Continued from page 20*)

Okinawa. The triumph on Okinawa in 1945 was indeed a far cry from the tragic failure on Gallipoli precisely thirty years before. It showed the progress which had been made in the meantime by the Marine Corps and by the American Navy in the technique of amphibious warfare.

As in virtually all books on strategy and tactics, the discussion is on such high-level terms as to overlook most of the blood, sweat, anguish, and heroism of a combat operation. Excellent as it is to view operations from the vantage point of a command ship or a corps or army headquarters, it is also necessary to see it from a platoon, company, or battalion level as well. That is why accounts like George Hunt's "Coral Comes High," the story of K Company, First Marines, on Okinawa, and novels such as "The Red Badge of Courage" and "Rome Hanks" are needed to give depth and poignancy to the intellectualized account of high strategy and tactics.

Isely and Crowl have written a good book which is a distinct contribution to military history. Their work should also convince every open-minded person of the need for building up the Marine Corps and of preventing the Army General Staff from destroying it as a combat organization. While Marines frequently offend members of their sister services by their expressed self-esteem, the readiness and bravery with which they have responded to every call made upon them has given them the right to fight in the future defense of their country. This work shows that they are students as well as practitioners of warfare. This will surprise their critics but is firmly established by the record.

Paul H. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois, served with the United States Marine Corps during World War II.

Techniques of Beef-Feeders

COWBOYS AND CATTLE KINGS: Life on the Range Today. By C. L. Sonnichsen. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 316 *pp.* $4.50.

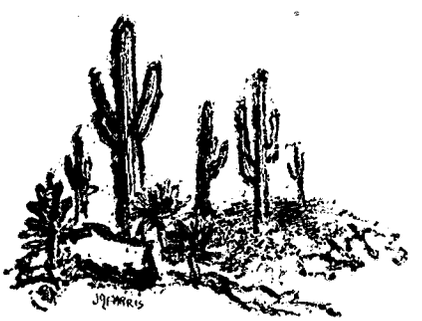
By J. Frank Dobie

AS AN interpretation of the lives and techniques of people now occupied in producing American beef C. L. Sonnichsen's book has several distinct merits and a pervading demerit.

Its reportorial chapters on motorized cattle stealing, managers of ranches owned by capitalists who don't know the cow business, a roving cowboy of 1950, some women on ranches, and on kinds of people in the occupation—Mexican, French, Swedish, and other nationalities not Anglo-American in origin—are illuminating. I do not recall having seen anywhere else such a thorough treatment of the techniques of beef-feeders, though whether there is anything else about them than beefiness is not told. Their methods of stuffing young cattle in feed yards suggests Roy Bedichek's essay "Denatured Chickens" in "Adventures with a Texas Naturalist," but one will not find in Mr. Sonnichsen's book the critical play of mind that penetrates beneath myth.

To be sure, modern ranch people are contrasted with those of the good old days—the people who still ride in popular fiction and film; but examination of their psychology beyond the old fight against Government control of grazing on Government land is lacking. There is an excellent inventory of the range uniform, with consideration of its effect on the beholder more than on the wearer, but taken as a whole the book adds to myth more than it subtracts.

Mr. Sonnichsen says: "If you see a pair of boots on one end of a man in a hotel lobby you can be reasonably sure what the other end of him will look like. And at any distance under a mile the limber-kneed half-wobble of the cattleman's gait gives him away." There are no statistics on the subject so far as I know, but nowadays hardly one boot-wearer out of twenty has ever ridden one-fiftieth of the time—not distance—on a horse that he has ridden in a car. So far as knee action goes modern boot-wearers have been affected more by cushion-sitting than saddle-straddling. Also, it is easier to



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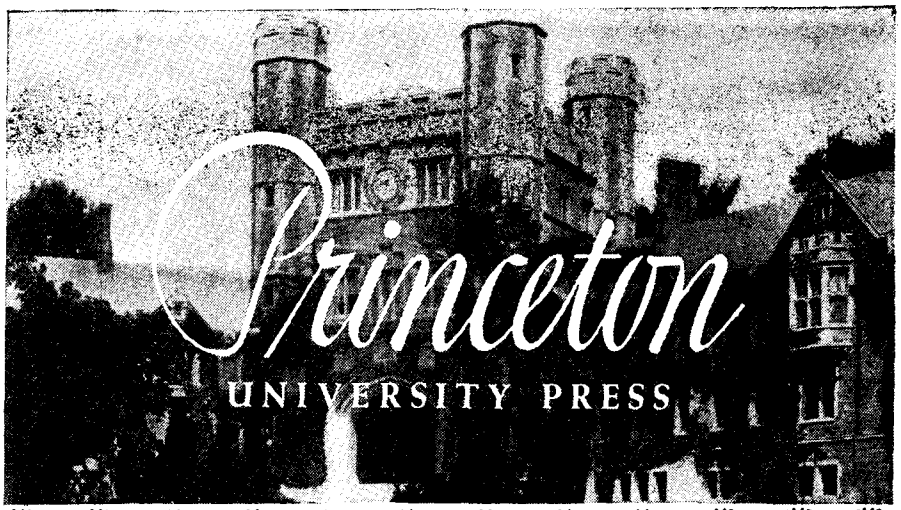
be glib in making phrases about knees a mile away than it is to see them.

"Nobody talks about bureaucracy with as much bitterness as the cattleman," says Mr. Sonnichsen. "Nobody values independence and despises collectivism as thoroughly as he does." The superlative is unnecessary, but to say that ranch people do not logroll and would not accept Government subsidies—if meat prices were low—as eagerly as raisers of eggs and potatoes demand and receive them is hardly factual. Beef raisers are as strong on protective tariffs as the National Association of Manufacturers is. Ranchmen who get royalties on oil-well production are hotter for tariffs against the importation of oil than the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is. Livestock associations maintain a lobby in Washington commensurate with the lobbies of the Farm Bureau, the silver miners, and other business groups. This is not an indictment of them; it is simply recognition of the fact that they are no more sacred than their cows are. Few ranchmen of enterprise have failed during the last fifteen or twenty years to take advantage of the Triple A program to get Government help on dirt tanks, wells and windmills, brush clearance, prevention of soil erosion, etc. In other words, they are thoroughly human and American in getting what they can out of the Government.

Among the rangeland interpreters singled out for comment by Mr. Sonnichsen is Badger Clark, "poet laureate of South Dakota," whose best-known verses are about "The Old Cow Man" who says, "But don't you fence me in." While calf slobber has spumed for years over this idea fences have been growing higher and thicker along with thicker populations and more complexities in life. Don Quixote's determination to revive knight-errantry was no blinder than range people's dream of going back to the days and lands apart from all "Government interference." Some of them who read books may enjoy Mr. Sonnichsen's defense of them against Bernard De Voto and other modern thinkers. In the light of history and in the aura of popular romances, more potent than facts on popular thought, the defense is redundant. To say that "commonplace personalities" among them are a "rarity" is nonsense—unless one takes Flaubert's philosophy on one side and Emerson's on the other that no human being on earth is commonplace. The writer with power to reveal ranch people as they are, inside and out, is still to come.

J. Frank Dobie is the author of "On the Open Range," "The Longhorns," and other books about the West.



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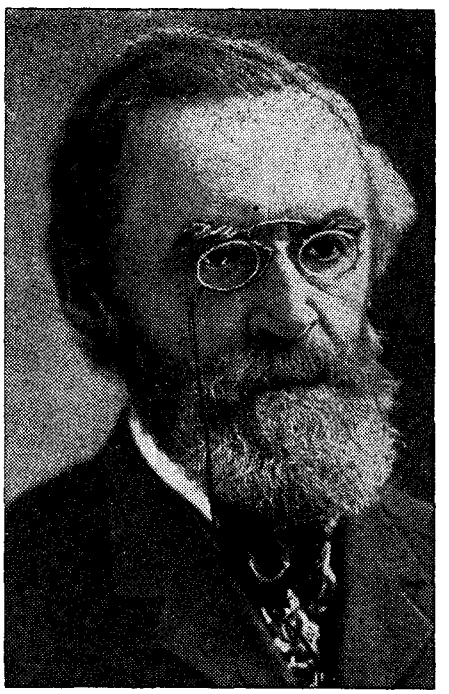

Carl Schurz—"knew Sumner well."

CHARLES SUMNER: An Essay by Carl Schurz. Edited by Arthur Reed Hogue. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 152 *pp.* $2.50.

By David Donald

"THE FAME of Abraham Lincoln," wrote Carl Schurz, "has so much overshadowed that of all other political leaders in the great struggle which resulted in the abolition of slavery . . . that they are in danger of not receiving the full measure of consideration due to them." While monographs have appeared on the minutiae of Lincoln's life, his contemporaries have been strangely neglected. Today there are no adequate biographies of such major figures as Salmon P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton, Henry Wilson, or Benjamin F. Butler. Even Charles Sumner, "the most conspicuous figure in the Senate" during the Civil War and Reconstruction years, must still be studied in the embalmed elegance of Edward L. Pierce's four-volume memoir.

Fearing, quite correctly, that few readers would have the patience to dig through Pierce's 2,062 pages, Carl Schurz, who knew Sumner well and shared most of his political and social views, in 1894 began an interpretative essay on his late Senatorial colleague. Commenced as an extended review of Pierce's volumes, the essay expanded in scope as Schurz wrote; apparently he had in mind a brief biography like his memorable sketch of Lincoln. For some reason the great German-American liberal never completed his appraisal of Summer, and the manuscript lay forgotten until Arthur Reed Hogue, of Indiana University, recently discovered it, along with 1,000 unpublished Schurz letters, in Chicago.

Laboriously transcribing Schurz's incredibly bad handwriting, Professor Hogue collated the newly found manuscript with another draft in the Library of Congress and with a minimum of editorial comment has presented the brief biography in the incomplete form in which Schurz left it.

The essay is at once provocative and disappointing. For his memoir Schurz neglected his own rich recollections of the Massachusetts Senator and wrote instead a condensation of Pierce's biography. His sketch is important, therefore, not for any new information it gives about Sumner but for Schurz's almost incidental judgments on the Senator's character. At some points Schurz's opinion of Sumner was sharply critical; he noted the Senator's magnificent self-esteem, his lack of humor ("if one told Charles Sumner that the moon was made of green cheese he would controvert the fact in all sincerity and give good reason why it could not be so"), his fondness for "mental bric-a-brac," exhibited in the carefully culled quotations from the classics with which he overloaded his oratory. Furthermore, thought Schurz, Sumner was "a moral terrorist," for his inability to see two sides of a controversial question made him think it "a sort of moral delinquency not to follow him."

But if Sumner had venial sins he had also cardinal virtues, and none knew them better than Schurz, who fought side by side with the Massachusetts Senator in many a political battle. Sumner was "a Puritan idealist" in politics, according to Schurz, "the Senator with a conscience." Some sneered at him as a "one-ideaed abolitionist," but if true did not that accusation grant him one idea more than most of his contemporaries? With "sleepless pertinacity" Sumner battled for four major causes: abolition of slavery; equal rights for Negroes; international peace; and honesty in government. Though some historians may find his personality repellent and his methods debatable, can they point to any other statesman of the era who was so often—if so objectionably—right? Schurz, who knew both Sumner and his colleagues, concluded: ". . . he towered grandly above the ordinary run of politicians."

David Donald, associate professor of history at Smith College, is the author of "Lincoln's Herndon."

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Americana Notes

THE CASE OF JOHN C. WATROUS, United States Judge for Texas. By Walace Hawkins. University Press in Dallas. $5. Subtitled "a political story of high crimes and misdemeanors," this narrative sets forth the facts in a famous legal controversy that agitated not only Texas but much of the rest of the country a century ago. A native of Connecticut and a graduate of Union College, Watrous became Texas's first Federal judge in 1846. A man of forty-five, he might have looked forward to a career of dignity, honor, and relative ease, but this was Texas and these were lively times. His enemies—he had made several as attorney general—accused him of various shenanigans in land-grant activities, and Judge Watrous went through four impeachment trials, which must be a record. He won them all, but some of the mud stuck. Walace Hawkins is here not so much concerned with scraping off the mud as with presenting the evidence in the case with a dispassionateness that was utterly lacking when the issue was alive. He draws no conclusions. Himself general counsel of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, Mr. Hawkins has brought to this obvious labor of love an understanding not only of the legal implications involved but of the turbid era in which the contest was waged.

A PIONEER IN NORTHWEST AMERICA 1841-1858: The Memoirs of Gustaf Unonius. Published for the Swedish Pioneer Historical Society by the University of Minnesota Press. $6. This is the first volume of a projected first translation into English of a work which, originally published in Uppsala in 1861 and 1862, had an important influence on the numbers and attitudes of Swedish immigrants to America for many years thereafter. Unonius, born in Finland in 1810, grew up in Sweden, graduated from Uppsala University, studied law, became a government clerk, and at the age of thirty emigrated to America. Seventeen years later he was back in Sweden, a somewhat disillusioned man, and there he remained until his death in 1902.

Home again and glad to be there, he at once set about the compilation of these memoirs. They are at their best and most entertaining when they recount his own direct experiences and observations; Unonius is not so effective with hearsay—but who is? In New York he reported that "people do not occupy apartments but houses," and he was impressed by the fact that even families of modest means had carpets. But he could be as factually dry as a civic register: "The Supreme Court [of Wisconsin] consists of a

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chief justice and two assistants, who are called into session in Madison once a year. Their salary is $1,800 a year." He was diligent, earnest, thorough, and the translation of his book is a distinct service to the student of the American scene. The translation is by Jonas Oscar Backlund, and the editing is by William Olsson. George M. Stephenson of the history department of the University of Minnesota supplies an introduction.

TRAMPLED TERRACES. By Raymond A. McConnell, Jr. Illustrated by Bill Moomey. University of Nebraska Press. $2.75. Every community has its Trampled Terraces. They are the suburban or suburbanoid areas where the adult population is an island surrounded by a sea of young. These pleasant little snapshots of life in Trampled Terraces originally appeared in the *Nebraska State Journal*, of which Mr. McConnell is managing editor and for which he won a Pulitzer prize in 1949 by his political comment —a weakness in which he apparently indulges when not concerned in the serious frivolity of Trampled-Terraces activities, where his heart really lies.

Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have four children, and the family forms the cast of the drama, playing the parts of heroes or villains with a versatility familiar to any resident of any T. T. Every reviewer of this book will say that it is an unusual sort of production to carry a university press imprint, and the present consultant hereby joins the great majority and appends his hearty approval of the irregularity. Bill Moomey's pictures are good, too.

CRUSADERS FOR AMERICAN LIBERALISM. By Louis Filler. Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio. $4. This is a reissue with a fresh introduction of a history of the muckrakers of the early 1900s, which first appeared in 1939 and has become deservedly a standard manual of a significant movement in American journalism. The muckrakers (who owed their name remotely to John Bunyan and immediately to Theodore Roosevelt) were a group of magazine writers who exposed evil where they found it, and they found it in a good many places. They were a sort of Kefauver committee without benefit of television. The names of many of them are still familiar a half century after: Lincoln Steffens, Ida M. Tarbell, Charles Edward Russell, Upton Sinclair, Samuel Hopkins Adams.

Mr. Filler's new introduction is not too optimistic. "If liberalism is to live," he reports, "it must be more militant, clearer-eyed, and better informed than it has been." Even in 1939 liberalism was having a struggle. Mr. Filler tells about a request to reprint which he made of the *Boston Transcript;* permission was denied, because granting it would be "opening up an old issue." Since then the issue has become a veritable oyster—a consideration that lends added importance to Mr. Filler's contribution to periodical and social history.

HAWAII'S WAR YEARS, 1941-1945. By Gwenfread Allen. University of Hawaii Press. $5. More than half a century ago Hawaii was "a convenient coaling station" in the Pacific phase of the Spanish-American War, but on December 7, 1941, "these isolated islands became an integral part of the fabric of the nation." This book is much more than an on-the-spot summary of Pearl Harbor and its aftermath; it is a detailed, factual account of Hawaii's response to the urgencies of a war that was dropped, like an ugly foundling, on its own doorstep.

By one of those ironies of which war itself is so fantastically capable the island population itself did not suffer heavy casualties until late in 1943—and not in the Pacific but in Italy, where the one-hundreth Infantry Battalion composed of AJA's (Americans of Japanese Ancestry) wrote a record of achievement in blood and valor. Without sacrifice of readability or loss of sustained narrative interest Miss Allen has compiled what amounts to an encyclopedia of Hawaii's participation in the Second World War.

NINETY SIX: Landmarks of South Carolina's Last Frontier Region. Photographs by Carl Julien. Introduction by H. L. Watson. University of South Carolina Press. $6.50. Here are some eighty superb views of the Northwest corner of South Carolina—a region of rugged mountains, roaring brooks, and old stone houses that gave way later (but not much later) to brick and wood. On all counts it is a photographer's paradise, and Carl Julien has made the most of his opportunity. H. L. Watson, a newspaper man thoroughly familiar with the area, supports the illustrations with a compact history and description of the district.

Everybody wants to know, of course, how it got to be called Ninety Six, and, as one might expect, there are various schools of thought on the subject, and Mr. Watson weighs these theories with sense and judgment. The name goes back at least to 1730, and, however it originated, it is almost certainly a measure of distance. Whatever the area may be called—or why—it is instinct with charm and loveliness, and these attributes are here displayed in word and picture for the delight and amazement of those, North and South,

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who tend to regard South Carolina as a strip of coastline backed by a sandy plain. South Carolina does not stretch quite so far west as North Carolina, but it stretches quite a bit.

THOMAS SARGENT PERRY: A Biography. By Virgina Harlow. Duke University Press. $5. Thomas Sargent Perry has already been the subject of a memoir by John T. Morse, Jr., and a selection from his letters was edited by Edwin Arlington Robinson; both books appeared in 1929, the year following Perry's death. Robinson also wrote the sketch of Perry in the "Dictionary of American Biography." Virginia Harlow's study is the first full-length treatment, and its 235 pages are buttressed by a substantial appendix of 112 pages given over to letters to Perry from William and Henry James. There are a few selections from Robinson's letters to Perry and a full bibliography.

Miss Harlow is under no illusion that Perry's name is a household word; she is at pains to stress that his importance in literary history was "the battle he fought for the cause of realism," his early recognition of some of the great Europeans, and his friendship with significant American novelists. These qualities are imponderables that resist both weighing and packaging; in an America that judges merit by concrete and labelable results Perry's quiet accomplishments defy assaying. Robinson called Perry "one of the great appreciators," and Miss Harlow adopts the characterization for a chapter heading. Perry declared himself on everything he read, and as he read everything from the *Wall Street Journal* to Otto Jespersen's "Philosophy of Grammar" and reread much ("Two Years Before the Mast" every year) the body of his criticism amounts to a cultural diary of his era. Miss Harlow, availing herself of abundant material placed at her disposal by Perry's daughter, has achieved a distinguished re-creation.

STEEL TRAILS TO SANTA FE. By L. L. Waters, University of Kansas Press. $4. This panorama of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad will never be set to music; it abounds with figures of mileage, tonnage, wage scales, and net corporate income. But Mr. Waters, who is professor of transportation at Indiana University (which is not on the Santa Fe), finds plenty of room in his 500 pages for the color and flavor of railroading. Although as the jacket frankly announces the book "chronicles no Indian massacres" for the honest reason that "railroaders figured in none," the Santa Fe's history has about everything else, and it is all here, including the Harvey girls. Mr. Waters carries his chronicle prac-

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CAROLINA QUEST
By H. M. SAUNDERS. An enthusiastic account of the travels of Canadian naturalists in the South Carolina Low Country. Published jointly with the University of Toronto Press.

tically to publication date. The Santa Fe's operations during the Second World War were, of course, phenomenal. Freight miles in 1945 exceeded 37,000,000,000. The Santa Fe still uses many steam locomotives but the Diesels are crowding in, and Diesels do not need roundhouses for their servicing. Mr. Waters, as a sound and unemotional historian, does not exactly say that he regrets this, but of course he does. Who doesn't?

—JOHN T. WINTERICH.

ESSAYS ON FEDERAL REORGANIZATION. By Herbert Emmerich. University of Alabama Press. $2.50. Public administration—which can be defined in pejorative terms as the science of bureaucracy and bureaucrats—has seldom excited the practical curiosity of any but authentic experts in the field and those somewhat dubious experts, the patronage-hungry politicians. Until the advent of the Hoover Commission, it is fair to say that the American body politic was unconcernedly ignorant about the subject or dangerously misinformed.

The crucial example of this ignorance and its exploitation occurred in 1937-38 when FDR sponsored legislation seeking to bring more order and efficiency to the sprawling Federal Government, only to have his proposals damned by press and Congress as "dictatorship" and "executive usurpation." At that time his advisers, members of the Brownlow Committee, described their work and intentions as "administrative management"—and for their accuracy of terminology and public-spirited good sense have been pilloried ever since. But by 1949-51 the Hoover Commission, using Brownlow's theories, astuter public relations, and a conservative ex-President, discovered the magical properties of the word "reorganization." With that scientific public administration became, outwardly at least, a resounding success.

By virtue of a long, distinguished academic and practical administrative career Herbert Emmerich writes of these and kindred matters with indisputable authority. Himself a disciple of Dr. Brownlow, he lays stress throughout these five essays on the continuous nature of the reorganization process in government. Every new law, every new program, each shift of policy, or juggling of appropriations demands administrative change. And very sensibly Mr. Emmerich argues that the President—not Congress, not an independent committee, not a succession of temporary Hoover Commissions—is best able to supervise his own Executive household. A judicious, incisive, stimulating book. —PETER R. LEVIN.

AMERICANA

(Continued from page 18)

nineteenth-century figures of John Bell (LSU), Lewis Cass (Rutgers), Leonidas T. Polk (North Carolina). All of these biographical subjects have long deserved written portraits, and the fact that their likenesses have now been added to the gallery of minor American heroes puts us all in debt to the university presses.

One specialized study dealing with a major American hero in one field of his manifold activities is V. W. Crane's "Benjamin Franklin's Letters to the Press, 1758-1775" (North Carolina). Crane's brilliant detective work in identifying these letters and reprinting them from a dozen obscure sources has made the most important Franklin addition in years.

Two stunning travel books bring alive the American West of the early nineteenth century. E. D. Seeber's excellent translation of Edouard de Montulés's "Travels in America, 1816-1817" (Indiana) carries the reader the length of the Mississippi Valley, while "Ruxton of the Rockies" (Oklahoma), edited by Clyde and Mae Porter, explores the Far West with one of the most engaging English adventurers ever to hit our shores.

With Stanley Stubb's "Birds-Eye View of the Pueblos" (Oklahoma), combining airplane photography and anthropological data, R. B. Inverarity's "Art of the Northwest Coast Indians" (California), and Katharine Turner's "Red Men Calling on the Great White Father" (Oklahoma) the year's press publications on the American Indian add up to a notable contribution.

Not less noteworthy are the 1950-1951 books on architecture and painting. Far and away the most distinguished work on American architecture to be published by any press last year was Rexford Newcomb's "The Architecture of the Old Northwest" (Chicago). The late Thomas Waterman's "The Mansions of Colonial America" (North Carolina), is also a valuable and handsome volume. Readers who are curious about the architects who produced the buildings of the young Republic will find an enlightening account of one of them in Addison Gilchrist's "William Strickland" (Pennsylvania). In the field of painting, publication of Henry Wilder Foote's "John Smibert, Painter" (Harvard) gives us at last an authenticated account of the life and work of the first technically proficient artist to come to and paint in America.

I have saved for the end of this survey the three particularly bright jew-

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els in the crown of last year's university press publishing—three works of scholarship that could only have been created in a great center of learning like a university.

The first of these is "A Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles" (Chicago), edited by Mitford M. Mathews. Dr. Mathews has rendered obsolete the old story of the yokel who when given a dictionary religiously read it through from cover to cover and reported "it's interestin' readin', but it ain't got much plot," for these two volumes even have a plot: the birth, the growth, and development of a new language through borrowing and the invention of new meanings for old words.

The second work is "The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt" (Harvard), edited by Elting E. Morison, of which two volumes are published and six more are scheduled. When they are completed Mr. Morison will have screened 100,000 letters to select the 10,000 which most significantly reveal T. R. and the stirring age in which he lived.

The third work, and the greatest scholarly publishing enterprise ever undertaken by a non-Governmental press in the United States, is the Boyd-Butterfield-Bryan edition of "The Papers of Thomas Jefferson" being published by Datus Smith's Princeton University Press. Three volumes of the "Jefferson Papers" have appeared during the last twelve months, and fifty to sixty more volumes will be necessary to complete the series. On every count from editorial apparatus to design and manufacture these books rate superlatives. And, to conclude this survey on the note with which it started, the Princeton "Jefferson" is a publication whose influence strongly operates in the present and future. It sets a new bench mark for historical editing that future scholars will emulate and despairingly attempt to excel from now on. And finally, of course, the Thomas Jefferson revealed in those pages is a living force to give our generation faith, toward which to set our goals, a living force to strengthen our courage in a time of troubles.

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Douglass Adair, professor of American history at William and Mary College, is the managing editor of the William and Mary Quarterly, *a journal devoted to early American history.*

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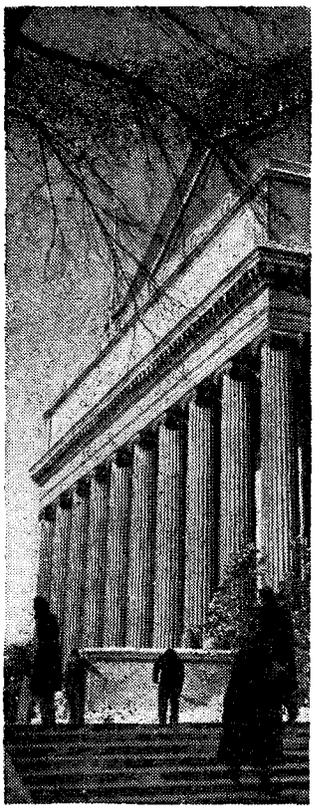

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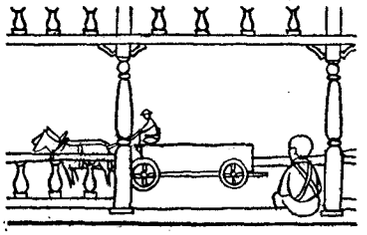

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HISTORY

(Continued from page 34)

the observations of the trained field supervisors; here, too, parallels from the Aegean and the Near East are given for each object. If the volume is anywhere deficient it is in the fact that these comparisons are sometimes incomplete. The account is copiously illustrated by the 473 figures.

In this detailed description is vividly portrayed the continuous occupied Troy from about 3000 B.C. through the next half millennium or more. The founders of the settlement were already well advanced in the arts of building and pottery making. They lived in large houses having the so-called "megaron" plan, which developed later into the Greek temple. In the middle phase of Troy I the citadel was provided with massive fortifications, the first of a long series of walls. Throughout Troy I the stronghold retained essentially the same character.

The long development of Troy I ended with the burning of the citadel. With no interruption in traditions and techniques the enlarged second settlement was built on the ruins of the first. In phase C the citadel was again expanded and remodeled. The new palace complex included a colonnaded court in front of the great megaron. In the last four phases of the second settlement the architecture of Troy lost some of its regal splendor. But it was in debris of this last phase of Troy II that Schliemann found the great "treasures" of gold, silver, and bronze, and recent excavators also found golden objects in most areas. That so many precious objects remained was due to the fact that this settlement was entirely consumed by fire. The inhabitants fled from the raging fires; the mud-brick walls and timber roofs fell in a solid mass, preserving all of the abandoned domestic equipment of an Early Bronze Age settlement of the mid-term millennium B.C. Upon its ashes rose another town, continuing the same traditions which had characterized Trojan culture for more than half a millennium, but the story of Troy III will be told in the second volume of "Troy."

Saul Weinberg is professor of archeology at the University of Missouri. He has been a member of many excavating parties in Greece and is a fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Three Millennia of Culture

THE BURDEN OF EGYPT. By John A. Wilson. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 332 *pp.* $6.

By Samuel Noah Kramer

JOHN A. WILSON'S new book is undoubtedly the most significant, stimulating, and provocative contribution on Egyptian history and culture to see the light in recent years. As the author himself stresses, it is not intended to be a detailed factual book of history as usually conceived but rather an interpretative essay concerned with generalization and evaluation based on consciously selected source material.

There is probably no one better qualified for this difficult, complex, and highly subjective task than Professor Wilson, a scholar who for the past three decades has been intimately connected in one way or another with practically all aspects of Egyptological studies, be they related to art and archeology or to language and philology. In recent years he has devoted his scholarly efforts primarily to a new translation of practically all categories of the ancient Egyptian texts and records, and the resulting publication which appeared only a year ago is the most comprehensive and trustworthy to date. The reader of "The Burden of Egypt" upon turning its last page will, therefore, find that not only has he been privileged to follow step by step a penetrating, lucid, and engrossing synthesis of three millennia of Egyptian culture but that he has learned at the same time many of the more significant and pertinent facts of Egyptian history.

The great creative period in Egyptian history, according to Wilson, was that of the Old Kingdom (about 2700-2200 B.C.); it was during this period that Egypt realized her material and spiritual powers to the fullest. Its dominant constructive dogma was that of divine kingship; its visible and all-enduring symbol was the god-king's eternal house, the pyramid. In the First Intermediate Period which followed (about 2200-2050 B.C.) Egypt had her "first illness"; due to a number of factors Egypt's unity was shattered and political turmoil and anarchy followed. However, the significant spiritual response of the Egyptians was not, as might perhaps have

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been expected, cynicism and despair but rather "the discovery of higher moral values to take the place of the shattered materialistic values." It was this "time of troubles" which witnessed the development of a social conscience; this was ancient Egypt's "democratic age," when it hovered "on the threshold of a tremendous discovery, the sanctity, value, and human rights of the individual."

But the period of the Middle Kingdom (about 2050-1800 B.C.) brought back peace, prosperity, and material well-being: the state was again successful, the pharaohs, the "good shepherds," were again looked up to as gods, and the ideal of equality and justice for all blurred and faded. There followed the "great humiliation," the Second Intermediate Period (about 1800-1550 B.C.), when Egypt fell into the hands of the foreign invaders known as the Hyksos. Gone for good was Egypt's underlying sense of security, the easygoing, carefree, optimistic attitude of her early days. Aggressive expansion, the drive for "far frontiers," became the leitmotif of the pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty (about 1550-1325 B.C.). Egypt changed "suddenly" from an overgrown "folk society," where the forces of religion and tradition were all powerful, to a cosmopolitan, urbanized, "strongly secular" society.

It is this conflict between the "traditionalist" and "modernist" which is mirrored in the Amarnah Age, when the great heretic Akhenaton broke with the parochialism of the powerful Amon priests, moved his capital from Thebes to Akhenaton, instituted the worship of the sun-disk with its spirit of universalism, and let naturalism reign supreme in life, literature, and art. But the revolution proved to be abortive, and soon the forces of reaction were once again in the saddle. In the Nineteenth and Twentieth Dynasties (about 1325-1100 B.C.) some of the pharaohs once again made valiant but not very successful efforts to revive the empire. By 1100 B.C. Egypt was no longer a united nation but had become a conglomeration of smaller states. Aged, weary, and weak, Egypt, now a "broken reed," consoled herself with blind, inflexible, ritualistic activities dating from the long dead but deeply revered past.

So Wilson reads and interprets the selected data which he lays before the readers with persuasive eloquence. Obviously not a few of these conclusions are oversimplified, subjective, and highly speculative, and it is an everlasting credit to Wilson's integrity that he does not tire of pointing out these dangers again and again in the course of his discussions. Moreover, there are also flaws in certain aspects of Wilson's methodology. He fails at times to define some of his fundamental terms — the Egyptian notion of "God," for instance. In the case of the written literary documents, which frequently constitute his major evidence, he fails to provide the reader with a critical evaluation of their limited purpose and possibly unrepresentative character. The reasoning is at times too logical, too pat for a true insight into the complex and largely irrational forces which govern the destiny of a people. But all these are minor matters. By and large, the reader will find "The Burden of Egypt" highly informative, vividly illuminating, and profoundly stimulating.

Samuel Noah Kramer is Clark Research Professor of Assyriology and curator of the tablet collections of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.

History Notes

THE BEGINNINGS OF POLITICAL DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN. By Nobutaka Ike. Johns Hopkins Press. $3.50. This timely and authoritative study is issued under the auspices of the International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, and the Hoover Institute and Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. Dr. Ike analyzes the growth of democratic ideas and practices in Japan from the revolution of 1868 to the Constitution of 1889. The effects of economic conditions, the weakness of Liberal leadership, and the opposition of the oligarchs receive detailed consideration as the author seeks to explain the drift that carried the regime towards authoritarianism.

He has supplemented the best available printed works by extensive researches into Japanese sources, and his book is the best study in English on the origins of political democracy in Japan. Its significance for those seeking to revive and fortify democratic institutions in that country in the postwar era is obvious. Firm organization, a lucid style, tables, graphs, a note on Japanese sources, and a list of the works consulted increase the value of this model monograph.

THE NEAPOLITAN REVOLUTION OF 1820-21. *By George T. Romani. Northwestern University Press.* $4. This competent monograph offers a well-balanced and well-written account of the Neapolitan disturbances and clarifies the generally accepted version in two respects. By utilizing essential documentary material together with the most recent mono-

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graphs and printed sources, and by drawing upon the "Atti del parlamento delle Due Sicilie, 1820-21" published between 1926 and 1931, Dr. Romani has been able to verify and integrate episodes hitherto somewhat nebulous. Secondly, by examining in detail the evidences of internal conflict between the Carbonari and the Muratists he has been able to show that this conflict paralyzed the Constitutional Regime at Naples more completely than was previously realized.

The character of that treacherous and despicable Bourbon, Ferdinand I, is clearly suggested; the motives that persuaded the statesmen of the absolutist governments assembled at Laibach to crush the Constitutional Regime and the interplay of international politics in the early years of the Metternichean era are succinctly set forth.

INVESTMENT IN EMPIRE: British Railway and Steam Shipping Enterprise in India 1825-1849. By Daniel Thorner. University of Pennsylvania Press. $4.75. "The largest single unit of international investment in the nineteenth century" was the capital which British investors devoted to railway construction in India. The stage was set for this flow of capital in the second quarter of the century, and the present inquiry analyzes the transfer of emphasis from steam navigation to steam railways, the methods of promotion, and the clash of interest between the British East India Company and the competing railway organizations. By stressing the political and military expediency of railway transportation the promoters wrung from the East India Company a contract (1847) that offered the stockholders "advantages superior to those enjoyed by any Railway Company at home or on the continent." But the panic of 1847 almost wrecked the agreement, and a bitter conflict ensued between the East India Company and the railway builders. The final outcome (1849) was an arrangement here fittingly labeled "The Guaranteed Interest Railway Contract: Private Enterprise at Public Risk." The interests backing the railways imposed their will not only on the East India Company but on the British Cabinet as well; they made themselves "financially invulnerable" under a ninety-nine-year lease.

Mr. Thorner is to be congratulated on writing a concise, convincing, and admirably documented monograph on a significant episode in British economic history, an episode that shows "private enterprise in mid-nineteenth-century Britain" could sometimes be "essentially a myth." —G. B.

VAULTING THE OCEANS

(*Continued from page* 34)

Japan" (Johns Hopkins). Even here, when dealing with kingdoms that were relatively isolated for so much of their history, the authors seem to feel the current impulse to look beyond the frontiers. Eberhard stresses the fact that China has always had some contact with the peoples and cultures of Asia, and De Francis and Ike analyze past attempts made to root Western ideals of government and the Latin alphabet in Asiatic lands.

Examples of the more familiar type of "state" histories that call for recognition in this swift sampling are "Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini," by René Albrecht-Carrié, and "The Multinational Empire: Nationalism and National Reform in the Hapsburg Monarchy," by Robert A. Kann, both from the Columbia Press. Several first-rate studies appeared on various aspects of English history, including two posthumous volumes, "The Legendary History of Britain: Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia Regum Britaniae and its Early Vernacular Versions," by J. S. P. Tatlock (California), and "Taxation in Medieval England," by Sydney Knox Mitchell (Yale). France as usual held its place in the affection of American students with such representative items as "The Estates General of 1560," by J. Russell Major (Princeton), "Antisemitism in Modern France," by Robert F. Byrnes (Rutgers), the first volume of a projected trilogy, and "Modern France: Problems of the Third and Fourth Republics," edited by Edward Mead Earle (Princeton).

In the field of historical biography most of the characters chosen were picked from the last two centuries, for which the source materials are most copious. One outstanding exception was that medieval queen who wedded Louis VII of France, divorced him, and then married Henry II of England. She was honored simultaneously by Amy Ruth Kelly's "Eleanor of Aquitaine and the Four Kings" (Harvard) and by Curtis Howe Walker's "Eleanor of Aquitaine" (North Carolina). In "The English Diodatis" (Rutgers) Donald Clayton Dorian introduced one branch of a distinguished family that had important Italian, French, and Swiss connections. Louis R. Gottschalk added a fourth volume to his extended life of the "Hero of Two Worlds" with "Lafayette Between the American and French Revolution, 1783-1789" (Chicago). Theodore von Laue discussed the "father of scientific history" in "Leopold Ranke: The

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Formative Years" (Princeton). In "The Utopian Communist" (Louisiana State) Carl Friedrich Wittke traced the radical activities of Wilhelm Weitling, who disagreed with Marx and emigrated to America after 1848. Other revolutionaries who found sanctuary in the New World in the middle of the last century were rescued from obscurity in "The Forty-Eighters: Political Refugees of the German Revolution of 1848" (Columbia), edited by Adolf Eduard Zucker.

One might insist, without stretching the point unduly, that all these biographies suggest that their authors favored the broader outlook or at least that they were drawn to what may be called liaison personalities. Certainly it is interesting that within a single year or so many writers dealt with international figures, with men and women whose activities carried them outside the country of their origin and made them in some sense citizens of the world. Even a character as indefeasibly Parisian as Anatole France became a link between two civilizations in Loring Baker Walton's erudite exegesis "Anatole France and the Greek World" (Duke). The year's output also included, it is true, some worthwhile biographies about individuals who remained rooted in their native soil. Edith Melcher reconstructed "The Life and Times of Monnier, 1799-1877" (Harvard), the French cartoonist, author, and actor, and Gene A. Brucker traced a tragic political career in "Jean Sylvain Bailly, Revolutionary Mayor of Paris" (Illinois).

TAKEN as a whole the history titles on the university press lists make it clear that the editors are increasingly alert to current needs. Outstanding examples of this are the authoritative handbooks, bulletins, and statistical compilations which the Columbia Press publishes for the Council on Foreign Relations and for the United Nations. Last spring (*SRL* May 6, 1950) the presses were taken to task for certain failings that appear less evident in the light of their current listings. Bibliographical works and especially atlases are still severely neglected.

But now the history of Europe and Asia is receiving more adequate attention, although Latin America retains its Cinderella role. Now that the population of the Latin-American world exceeds that of the United States and is increasing more rapidly perhaps the presses will play Prince Charming and turn a golden dower of publicity on this neglected sister of Europe and Asia. It would be helpful to have more case histories to set beside "Honduras: An Area Study in Government," by W. S. Stokes (Wisconsin).

The economic and technological developments that transformed the medieval into the modern world likewise await fuller recognition. Religion, literature, painting, architecture, and music have long since been honored exhaustively in multi-volume collections. But more large-scale, coordinated histories of science, technology, industry, engineering, transportation, and communication, with emphasis on their social implications, are needed to complete the historical picture. The natural sciences influenced the development of Western culture as profoundly as the arts, but they have not yet been fittingly arrayed for the pageant. Fresh synoptic surveys that will advertise the part they played in the rise of modern civilization will become indispensable if the new courses in the history of science maintain their present momentum.

One other criticism leveled at the university presses is that they fail to furnish sufficient aids for the historian as teacher. Here, too, the past year produced some promising correctives. The University of Chicago Press, more sensitive than most to classroom and seminar problems, published Louis R. Gottschalk's masterly primer of historical method "Understanding History." The Cornell Press is coping with the undergraduate's "outside reading" dilemma by issuing a new series of short, moderately priced, narrative essays on "The Development of Western Civilization." For the serious teacher who wishes to keep his thinking straight on changing trends in historical interpretation the Columbia Press brought out a lively and luminous treatise, "Historians and Their Craft: A Study of the Presidential Addresses of the American Historical Association, 1884-1945," by Herman Ausubel.

No brief *aperçu* such as this can pretend to do justice to the annual output of some fifty university presses, even in a limited field. The Association of American University Presses prepares a yearly list of recently published historical works from data supplied by its members. If this list can be made fully representative, provided with more bibliographical details, and circulated more widely it should have a warm welcome from the historians' fraternity—and also from history addicts among the reading public, who might be surprised to see how much the presses offer in addition to stately tomes of antiquarian lore.

Geoffrey Bruun is the author of "The Enlightened Dispute," "Europe in Evolution," "A Survey of European Civilization," and other books.

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THE WORLD

(*Continued from page 33*)

cruise (*cf.* Horace Sutton's BOOKED FOR TRAVEL in *SRL*) and the bananas which the United Fruit Company urges us to keep out of our refrigerators (*cf.* your local radio station). But to William S. Stokes, who put ten years of field study, research, and writing into this monograph, Honduras is important to the United States as an element in trade, hemispheric defense, and inter-American political pressure. For that reason his book should become a bible on appropriate desks in the State and Commerce Departments and in classrooms that teach Latin-American institutions.

As governments go Honduras has had experience with all types—monarchy, empire, federation, dictatorship, and representative-republic. Since 1824, you find in Professor Stokes's pages, the country has made a virtual industry of constitution-writing, having promulgated no less than fourteen. If constitutions and the law based on them enjoy short supremacy, even more hazardous from an occupational standpoint is the Presidency, which in 126 years has had 117 claimants. Naturally, few of these established title to the office by constitutional means. As a result, because government is highly centralized in the nation's Presidency, local rule and the administration of services have been inept, chaotic, and intolerably slow-moving. On the other hand—and perhaps Mr. Truman would read this wistfully—Honduran Presidents apparently have no trouble with their Congresses; Mr. Stokes finds that the people's representatives have over the years approved 93 per cent of the executive's legislative recommendations. —PETER R. LEVIN.

NATIONALISM AND LANGUAGE REFORM IN CHINA. By John De Francis. Princeton University Press. $4. Relatively few Americans are aware that for twenty years Chinese teachers have been engaged in a Battle of the Standards, a contest between those who defend the ancient ideographic script and those who advocate the introduction of a simplified alphabetic script as indispensable for mass education. Nor is it generally known in this country that proposals to convert the peoples of the USSR from the Cyrillic to the Latin alphabet made some progress

Your Literary I.Q.

By Howard Collins

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Fannie Gross, of Asheville, North Carolina, asks you to identify the traveling salesmen and peddlers in literature whose experiences are briefly described below. Allowing five points for each character named and another five for either the author or the story, a score of sixty is par, seventy is very good, and eighty or better is excellent. Answers on page 58.

1. New England was the territory of this salesman who, finding he could no longer keep his Studebaker in the middle of the road, returned home to his courageous wife, his disappointing sons, and suicide.
2. He sold superior textbooks for Caulkins Educational Press and was such a high-minded young man he landed in jail three times through misunderstandings.
3. Featuring the singing commercial, he peddled his wares in Bohemia and picked up bits of valuable information.
4. This representative of Birkinshaws of Manchester married the younger daughter of a deceased Staffordshire draper.
5. In the commercial room of the Bull Inn at Leeds he set up his line of collapsible iron tables and chairs.
6. Selling his merchandise from a wagon drawn by a big black horse, he made many friends who supported him when he went into politics.
7. This quick-witted man, who represents the Earthworm Tractor Company, is the world's greatest salesman.
8. On one of his business trips to Europe this former munitions man sold a half million dollars' worth of stock in his new airplane corporation to his daughter-in-law.
9. A traveler in choice wines and spirits, he often took time out to solve mysteries and quote from "The Salesman's Handbook."
10. As agent for the Federal Weight, Scales, and Computing Company he called on the salesmen of his district every two or three months to instruct them in creating a market for the products of his concern.

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before they were abandoned in the late Thirties. *Latinxua*, a script developed in the Soviet Union to aid the small Chinese minority there, passed into China as the New Writing. Chiang Kai-shek declined to endorse this movement for Latinization, but the Chinese Communist leaders were more alert, though not very successful in supporting it. After 1945 the New Writing movement declined.

In this exact and patient study Professor De Francis attempts to answer three vital questions that will decide the future of the New Writing program. Can Chinese be written effectively in any but the ancient ideographic script? If it can, will any of the alphabetic scripts so far proposed serve as a substitute or must a new script be invented? Will reform of the written language depend on political rather than linguistic factors? His conclusions are: 1. The Chinese language *can* be alphabetized; 2. "The stage is being set for the most far-reaching cultural revolution in all Chinese history." —G. B.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS. By Douglas L. Oliver. Harvard University Press. $5. Add together the salient facts of anthropology, geography, history, sociology, economics of an area and the result is likely to be a geopolitical, demographic dissertation. Such a description might connote pedantry; yet the presentation and style of this study of Oceania is far from pedantic.

Professor Oliver lists as one of his purposes "to provide the non-specialist American with some background for understanding and for exercising the responsibilities of trusteeship" over the immense expanse of Pacific islands which became familiar in headlines in World War II. He succeeds admirably in this purpose.

From the aborigines of Australia we progress through Melanesia and Micronesia to Polynesia, where Hawaii is found. Starting with the indigenous cultures we watch the effects of invasions and "discoveries" up to the invasion of Pearl Harbor. The author admits to strong opinions about the "good" and "bad" of Westernization, but he added years of living in these islands to intensive study to get material for his thinking. Backward as the aborigines of Australia were, one must think twice before calling "inferior" their culture which "succeeded in adjusting and stabilizing human relations, including intertribal relations, to degrees apparently unattainable in our modern world of individual insecurity, family instability, interclass strife, and nationalistic wars."

Finally, there is the conjecture about the future. What role will the powers play who hold much of the area under United Nations trusteeship? And how resourceful will the natives be in "harmonizing the cultural dissonances of the modern world" into a world as satisfying for themselves as the one they knew before outsiders began arriving in the sixteenth century? —HENRY KELLEY.

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA. By E. Grant Meade. King's Crown Press: Columbia University. $3.75. In several respects recent events in Korea have conspired to give E. Grant Meade's material a peculiarly elongated historical perspective and the appearance of belonging to another age. Written a few months before the North Korean invasion (and published without benefit of last-minute rewrite) his book on our experiment in military government as practised in Cholla Nam Do—a keystone province in South Korea's economy and political structure—is an objective study in what later turned out to be tragedy. War's destruction has wiped out virtually all our positive accomplishments, while, unfortunately, the effects of our mistakes linger in the present military and governmental weaknesses of the South Koreans.

Mr. Meade looks at the problems that confronted American Military Government when it moved in below the 38th Parallel. He then pursues AMG's administrative set-up and its attempts to organize and recast South Korea's government, politics, economy, and society. The job was enormous—perhaps too big for the short occupation timetable we set for ourselves—and, as the author reiterates and demonstrates, our ambitions were too frequently misdirected. Where Korean custom and social patterns were adapted to strong local government and much provincial autonomy we tried to impose powerful central control in Seoul; whereby Syngman Rhee's authority proved more nominal than actual. And with all of East Asia near collapse we arbitrarily cut Korean-Japanese commercial and industrial ties, leaving both nations with truncated economies.

One major trouble, says Mr. Meade, was undoubtedly the Russians above the parallel, with the diplomatic stalemate which prevented unification. But others were the error-ridden inexperience and, worse still, the ignorance and pomposity of many of the military governors. According to some of Mr. Meade's most appalling evidence, one point glares out: our representatives did not understand the Koreans or try to make them understand us. When and if we get another chance this lesson and this book's analysis might be diligently learned. —P. R. L.

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WHAT? NO NOVELS?

(*Continued from page 22*)

old wit in our minds, while the sharper thrusts of Swift are enough to suggest an eighteenth-century revival: a reprint in the Reynard Library (Harvard) and books on his writings by Herbert Davis (Princeton) and Maurice Johnson (Syracuse), "Memoirs of Maritime Scriblerus" (a Yale reprint), the festschrift to George Sherburn, "Pope and His Contemporaries" (Columbia), and Austin Wright's biography of Joseph Spence (Chicago).

Two books on Henry Adams herald many more in the offing: "Runaway Star," by Robert A. Hume (Cornell), and Max I. Baym's important source study of the French background of the "Education" (Columbia). Ethel Seybold studies Thoreau's reading (Yale), while other American authors inspiring one or more books are Ambrose Bierce (Oklahoma), James Whitcomb Riley (Indiana), Amy Lowell (Harvard), Louisa May Alcott (Oklahoma), Willa Cather (Nebraska), S. Weir Mitchell (Pennsylvania), Joel Chandler Harris (Georgia), and Philip Freneau (New York). With one exception these books show a commendable regional emphasis.

English authors who prompted at least one book are the author of "Piers Plowman" (Princeton), Samuel Richardson (Cornell), Katherine Mansfield (Yale), James Thomson (Cornell), R. L. Stevenson (Hawaii), Wordsworth (Princeton), and Dryden (Columbia). There were studies of Anatole France by Loring B. Walton (Duke), of Diderot by J. Robert Loy (Columbia), and of Tolstoy by his daughter (Columbia).

University presses have a rather special task in the republication of obscure texts and in the collection of letters and fugitive pieces. Thelma Smith did the fugitive poetry of Lowell (Pennsylvania), Edna Kenton eight tales of Henry James (Rutgers); Edwin H. Cady rounded up Whittier's essays on writers (Syracuse).

The letters of Emily Dickinson to the Hollands were edited by their granddaughter Theodora Van W. Ward (Harvard) as the first step toward a thorough restudy of the Dickinson manuscripts. Other collections: Robert Browning's letters to Isabella Blagden by Edward C. McAleer (Texas); other Browning letters by W. C. DeVane and K. L. Knickerbocker (Yale); Proust letters by Philip Kolb (Illinois); Bryant by Theodore Hornberger (Texas); and Franklin by Carl Van Doren (Princeton).

Folklore has become so popular that comparatively little of it fell this year to university presses. Yale reprinted its book of carols, and Archer Turner printed "English Riddles from the Oral Tradition" (California). Byron Arnold contributed "Folksongs of Alabama" (Alabama), Amos P. Leib "Hawaiian Legends in English" (Hawaii), Dorothy L. Pillsbury some adobe Indian stories (New Mexico), and Bela Bartók and A. B. Lord "Serbo-Croatian Folk Songs" (Columbia). Here is another field which suggests more cultivation by university presses interested in regional emphasis.

Finally, the small but guaranteed market among booksellers and collectors for worthwhile books in bibliography has been long exploited to the advantage of all concerned by the Rosenbach Series, the latest of which is "Journals and Journeymen," by Clarence S. Brigham (Pennsylvania). In this group also are Michael Sadlier's definitive listing of "Nineteenth-Century Fiction" (California), Louis A. Landa's bibliography of studies in English literature 1660-1800 (Princeton), the poems of Rilke (Wisconsin), and the poems of Henry Vaughan (Alabama). John Lawler has at last told the story of that fabulous publishing house, the master book-lister of them all, in "The H. W. Wilson Company" (Minnesota).

A lot of money must have been lost—or let's say invested—by a lot of universities in order to produce so long and important a list of obviously unprofitable books in the interest of scholarship and public good will. It was worth it. But what we couldn't have done with just one "Gone with the Wind" to share among us!

Robert E. Spiller is professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania and chairman of the editorial committee of the university's press.

LITERARY I. Q. ANSWERS

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(Continued from page 25)

ency to let high-born characters speak in the one medium, low-born in the other. In addition there were specialized uses for prose, for letters, proclamations, and the like, for satirical tirades and the speeches of mockers and scorners in general, and for the ravings of madmen. Disordered ideas could not be conveyed decorously in ordered pentameters. Sometimes prose was donned by a character as part of his disguise. After describing the practice of the predecessors and contemporaries Mr. Crane supplies a commentary on each of Shakespeare's plays. While conforming in a general way to current practice, Shakespeare employed prose—a marvelously expressive prose — with a subtlety and resource that defies reduction to preconceived principles. And yet some principle was always involved. Those who approached him nearest were the more spontaneous artists like Thomas Dekker rather than the academic Johnson or belles-lettristic Fletcher.

The impression that Mr. Crane conveys is that Shakespeare was employing with the maximum of effect a highly complex technique. Elizabethan dramaturgy was plastic but not amorphous, and the plays should not be thought of, as they once were and sometimes are still, as fortuitous medleys. No Aristotle appeared on the scene to provide a rationale of what the dramatic artists were doing, and since their art was living and growing in their hands he might have experienced difficulties, but they were far from devoid of a sense of form. The present book is not popular in its approach, but it makes the right kind of demand upon the reader—that he constantly refer to the text of the play that is being discussed. The abiding impression will be that Shakespeare's happy effects are never accidental.

Alfred Harbage is professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University. His books include "Shakespeare's Audience" and "On Shakespeare and Morality."

Belles-Lettres Notes

POET OF THE PEOPLE: An Evaluation of James Whitcomb Riley. Essays by Jeannette Covert Nolan, Horace Gregory, and James T. Farrell. Indiana University Press. $2. The James Whitcomb Riley centennial was duly celebrated in 1949 by his fellow Hoosiers, and the three essays in this volume are offshoots of a symposium held at Indiana University. Riley rode the crest of popularity created by the local-color artists of the 1870's who specialized in sentimentality, touches of realism, and homely preachment. How permanent a place in Indiana's memory is awarded to Riley can be seen by Jeannette Covert Nolan's appreciative essay "Riley as a Children's Poet." As a native Hoosier she scores a recent anthologist's slight of Riley by saying that of course the anthologist was an "out-of-state expert." She makes the interesting observations that Riley invented the typical Hoosier: "a mellow, humorous rustic, a quaint, bucolic philosopher . . . [speaking] a dubious dialect as yet unidentified by any philologist"; moreover, Hoosiers have attempted to model themselves on the Riley creations—an excellent example of nature following art.

Horace Gregory's "Riley: A Victorian American" in a less reverent tone painlessly disposes of some Riley misconceptions and emphasizes his debt to contemporaneous literature. More than that, Mr. Gregory points to "Riley's emulation of Victorian art" conventionally, by his fashionable use of dialect in the poems; unconventionally, like Dickens and Thackeray, by his well-developed appreciation for wine, women, and food. Riley's homage to Victorian convention betrayed his gift for comic genius, according to Mr. Gregory. This kind of implied generalization may hold for Riley but not for other Victorians like

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Dickens who was making a triumphal and influential reading tour of the United States. Most of the criticism in the essay, however, is direct and entertaining. In contrast to the informal air of the Nolan and Gregory essays, James T. Farrell's "The Frontier and James Whitcomb Riley" deals ploddingly with Riley as a Midwestern phenomenon drawing on the sources of pioneer culture.

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THE OTHER WORLD ACCORDING TO DESCRIPTIONS IN MEDIEVAL LITERATURE. By Howard Rollin Patch. Harvard University Press. $6. "The Other World" which Professor Patch explores in his book is the golden, paradisiacal realm that flourished in the imagination of the medieval writer. To introduce his discussion he gives the main patterns in Oriental, classical, Celtic, and Germanic mythology — many of which found their way into the medieval. Then he surveys the literature of visions, of journeys to paradise, of allegory, and of the romances. He methodically describes the various source documents, sometimes quotes from them, and relates them to each other when possible. His book may be called exploratory in that he offers a thorough survey of all the important materials, particularly English, French, and Italian. His erudition is prodigious and his documentation (including bibliography) impeccable, so that merely as a manual his book is very useful.

What the reader may miss is due to the scope and not to the shortcomings of the book. Except for rather mechanical summaries and conclusion, it does too little to synthesize all these findings; we are given a plentitude of data without an integrating and "signifying" valuation. Why, for example, did the medieval mind conceive of such worlds? How do they reflect—or deflect—the actual human condition? What is their connection with the underlying patterns of religion, myth, and ritual? For the modern reader such questions stand beckoning behind the rich medieval material of the book.

—ROBERT HALSBAND.

GOETHE ON HUMAN CREATIVENESS, and Other Goethe Essays. By Rolf King. University of Georgia Press. $5. This is a decidedly minor contribution to the heavily inflated and yet still-growing Goethe literature. Eight pieces—five in English and three in German—deal with the somewhat presumptuously formulated theme of creativeness. Any occupation with the German genius must consider Goethe as an eminently creative phenomenon; it seems, however, forced to use so obvious a denominator for a number of very uneven essays most of which barely touch upon the title at all. Typical of the pedestrian seriousness of the Goethe-bees in their ever buzzing beehive is Will Schaber's effort to extract the master's ostensible social-mindedness from a single quotation as recorded by one of his many contemporary female admirers. This reviewer also fails to be enthusiastic about finding one of the more notorious Nazi professors, Gerhard Fricke, introduced to American readers. One wonders why this collection needed three editors if they failed to scrutinize both the propriety of the contributors and the suitability of the contributions.

With the exception of a speech, "Goethe the Man," by the well-known British scholar L. A. Willoughby, all pieces are in the nature of specialized papers, loaded with footnotes and references, intelligible only to the initiated *Goetheaner*, heavily written, and yet largely devoid of the new perspectives of critique and research which alone could justify a new volume of Goethe essays. Only the title-piece, "Goethe on Human Creativeness," by Gregor Sebba, can be called an interesting addition to the realm of literary interpretation. This Goethe mishmash is a job by professors for professors and not even a very good one at that; the general reader who might perhaps seek illumination of a great poet, being misled by the title of the book, will be left out completely in the cold. —CLAUDE HILL.

A DICTIONARY OF LITERARY TERMS. By Charles Duffy and Henry Pettit. University of Denver Press. $2. This slim volume is designed to give definitions, illustrated by examples, of the basic terminology used in discussing the history and various categories (play, novel, poem) of literature from "abstract" to "zeugma." It omits altogether the vocabulary of the New Criticism—a monstrous jargon but necessary to the deciphering of much contemporary criticism. The definitions are mainly useful in a "pocket" sense, leaving more specialized data to the standard reference works in the field. Many of the terms have appended cross references to related definitions. This has its virtues; but an attempt, for example, to track "gongorism," using its cross references, would lead to a never-ending, although perhaps entertaining, chase through the book. —S. M.

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THE PLAYS AND POEMS OF WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT. Edited by G. Blakemore Evans. University of Wisconsin Press. $13.50. William Cartwright, the English writer of comedies and tragi-comedies, a "most florid and seraphical Preacher" in the opinion of a contemporary, and a poet who was moved to poetize mainly on occasions of royal demises or weddings, enjoyed the enthusiasm of a large audience during his brief life-span (1611-1643). He was a pillar of respectability, and his loyalty to church and king caused Charles I to wear mourning at his death; but with the establishment of the Restoration Cartwright's reputation, a roar in the times of Puritanism, faded into a whimper.

In addition to his not undeservedly little-known poems there are four plays in the Cartwright repertoire. "The Lady-Errant," a tragi-comedy with scene laid in the antiquity of Cyprus, concerns itself with the attempts of women to establish a female republic. The suggestion is supposed to have come from some of the Aristophanic comedies, but in execution and wit there is not the remotest of kinship. "The Royal Slave" was popular in its day for the splendid display of costumes and settings. In the comedy "The Ordinary" the plot of a gang of London sharpers had been borrowed from many sources, without improving on any. Finally, there is "The Siege: or, Love's Convert" (or more properly "The Tyrant and the Virgin") in which a Thracian tyrant lays siege to a Byzantian virgin.

Mr. Evans has occupied himself with what Pope called "the dull duty of an editor," namely, the presentation of an authoritative and annotated text replete with foreword, general and specific introductions to works, glossary, and extensive notes. In editing Cartwright Mr. Evans indicates that historical and bibliographical problems are his essential concern. That is just as well, since a critical and interpretive study of Cartwright would dwarf his importance out of all proportion to the labor which would go into the compilation. —S. M.

JOEL MUNSELL: Printer and Antiquarian. By David S. Edelstein. Columbia University Press. $5. In his day (1808-1880) Joel Munsell of Albany, New York, was famous as "a master of typographic art," in the words of a contemporary judge; his memory survives, and deserves survival, for the zeal and intelligence which he displayed as an antiquarian. He carried on where Isaiah Thomas left off, and it is significant that one of his accomplishments was the reissue, in 1874, of Thomas's "History of Printing in America," originally published in 1810. Dr. Edelstein's extensive bibliography lists some forty books, pamphlets, and articles written by Munsell; eight productions edited by him; a dozen newspapers published by him; twenty periodicals printed by him, and some thirty book catalogues. The roster of material about him is equally extensive. Today his name is known largely by the specialist, but this fact should not diminish his importance. The story of his career is here accorded a competent and detailed preservation that would have delighted his alert and inquiring mind. —JOHN T. WINTERICH.

OUR MOUNTAIN HERITAGE: SILVERADO AND ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Anne Roller Issler. Stanford University Press. $3.50. Robert Louis Stevenson, who roamed the globe with notebook in hand, is the latest victim of centenary celebrations. The people of Napa County, California, are erecting a public monument, no doubt in gratitude for his immortalizing them in "The Silverado Squatters"—a novel not likely to be destined for literary immortality; the British Broadcasting Company is sponsoring aerial pageants; British pro-and-con critics are rampant; and finally, there are newly scheduled publications of Stevensoniana.

Stanford University Press contributions to Stevenson biography have been a trilogy, tracing his brief activities in Monterey, San Francisco, and rural California. The present study by Anne Roller Issler examines the rural setting, her aim being to reconstruct in narrative form Stevenson's 1880 stay, his personality, and struggle with his chronic tuberculosis. This she accomplishes by means of first-hand interviews, historical research, and locale photographs.

As a whole the study seems weighted down with menus and minutiae, but perhaps that is the most effective counter to the "chocolate angel" or the "barley-sugar effigy" legends woven by the Stevenson cult and the similarly inaccurate critical reaction. Miss Issler confirms the reticent, courteous, and sympathetic aspects of Stevenson's personality and his perpetual observation of life.

One problem seems to vex her: since RLS viewed life realistically—why then does not his work re-create this realism? For an answer she falls back on the old argument that his maternal wife, Fanny, is responsible for censoring the realistic bent in Stevenson's writings; but biographical and literary proof is lacking. Stevenson himself realized his tendency to romanticize reality when he commented that morality was his "veiled mistress." —S. M.

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WHAT EVERY SCHOLAR SHOULD KNOW

(Continued from page 17)

put his book on microfilm is one-tenth the expense of listing it in the catalogue? Almost every day scholarly communication takes on new dimensions. To use this greatly complicated system efficiently he will have to understand it. The university press has always been the child of the graduate school anyway. To add the resources of the presses to those of the schools is only joining a circle.

All this sounds like a fairly ambitious program, and so it is. Time alone will show how much can be accomplished and in what terms. But pilot projects earlier this year at Cornell and Stanford turned out very well. The students came without being driven—and they stayed. They asked questions until the bells rang and wanted to go on asking them after that. The faculty came, too, which was encouraging since the willing cooperation of the faculty is essential.

Where the ability to write well may be a gift, the avoidance of bad writing is largely a matter of encouragement and discipline. One has to *want* clarity. It should be a condition for the Ph.D. degree.

The press directors plan not to harangue but present facts, facts about a time when it is harder to find printers who will take books which are all composition and no presswork to speak of, when research budgets are leaner, when scholarly editors are getting much choosier about the manuscripts they will accept. Doubtless they will be the more successful the more they avoid pronouncements and cling to demonstration. The trouble with pronouncements is that very few of them sink in. There are thousands of books and articles on style and on printing, but very few of their goodly assertions seem to trickle down, possibly because printers, like wine merchants, persist in being Olympian. Whatever the reason, many authors go on thinking that *their* books can somehow defy both the requirements for attracting readers and the economics of letterpress printing without penalizing their pocket. The reason must be that exhortation without example is useless.

Authors' alterations? Show what happens to metal when the word "clear" is removed from the first line of a paragraph and "indisputable" substituted. Messy manuscripts? Arrange a test at a keyboard, any keyboard, between a poor manuscript and another which is identical except that it is perfect. Every library will buy a copy? Show the statistics on this gathered by *The Library Journal*. "Any well-written manuscript with a potential sale of five or six hundred copies can be readily published" (this from a report on monograph publishing turned in to a learned society)? Draw up a statement of a book publisher's investment, divide the total by retail price, subtract the discounts, and see if the result is actually five or six hundred copies. In justice to the authors of the quotation just given, they then went on to say "probably without a financial guarantee from the author, but certainly with some assistance from the author." What assistance? How much? A week's salary or a mortgage?

No attempt is being made to put on a uniform program but rather to let every university press director take that procedure which he and his graduate dean feel will work best. Differing conditions call logically for different approaches. This is to the advantage of everyone so long as there is continued interchange of information with reinterpretation of programs where necessary. The one immediate lack is graphic materials, especially short motion pictures with which to illustrate technical points. A few first-rate films on printing processes and paper-making are available, but those on editing, on copy preparation, and on proofreading have yet to be made. Perhaps foundations because of, rather than despite, their reluctance to subsidize scholarly publishing can be persuaded to contribute to a program lessening pressures at their source.

If printing and publishing are indeed tools which the scholar must use it would seem wise to give him foreknowledge of their use. That comment by *The Times* does indeed rankle, in particular when applied to the humanities. A letter sent by a professor to Victor Reynolds at the close of his lectures at Cornell may point to a day when it will be less deserved. "Seldom do I write letters to the editor," he said, "but your recent series on the practices of publication was so worthwhile, interesting, and full of information that I must say thanks. It helped us all, and I am sure that editors up and down the land soon will be offering thanks for the mysterious improvement in manuscripts from this faculty."

Henry M. Silver is adviser on publications to the American Council of Learned Societies.

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The New Recordings

COMPOSITION, PERFORMER ALBUM NUMBER NUMBER OF RECORDS	*Recording Technique, Surface* ENGINEERING	PERFORMANCE AND CONTENT

The LP Colossus. The full-length opera, not LP's most important contribution, is surely its most unique. These (and many more like them) are tremendous undertakings in recording, each of which merits long and repeated study and slow absorption. Preliminary evaluations follow, for reader's quick guidance. E. T. C.

WAGNER: "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE." (Uncut.) Margarete Baümer, Ludwig Suthaus, Gottlob Frick; Leipsig Gewanhaus Orch., Konwitschny.
Urania LP: URLP 202 (5)

▶ The first uncut "Tristan" and longer by a good margin than most familiar versions! A somewhat unfamiliar "Tristan" tradition but clearly an authentic one; the two principals are of the excessively wobbly school, notably Baümer, whose vibrato here is tremendous. Not easy for uninitiates, but those who can hear past this will find she is authoritative and musical, if not overwhelmingly dramatic; Suthaus, the Tristan, makes up in excellent diction for a somewhat monotonous delivery. The wise use of non-stop recording (leaving a few minor slips in the singing) is reflected in the audibly unified sweep of the whole; an excellent departure from present-day cutting and slicing methods. The orchestra plays conservatively but with good integration. Recording, from the East zone, is magnificent.

BIZET: "CARMEN." (Complete, with spoken French dialogue.) Solange Michel, Raoul Jobin, Michel Dens; orch. and chorus, l'Opéra-Comique, Cluytens.
Columbia LP: SL 109 (3)

▶ I find this recording wholly delightful. For all who know French the sparkingly realistic dialogue, the impeccable French singing, the casual but convincing acting make a remarkable combination. Minor items such as the real boys' voices for the street urchins, the sound effects, the utter lack of any pretensions towards the Spanish, add to the surprise pleasure. Solange Michel is no Swarthout for passion but a beautiful singer and actress; Jobin is splendid. Very fine recording.

ANNIVERSARY

THREE years ago almost to the day LP was announced; I heard it first on June 17, 1948. It was heralded with excitement and with some accuracy as to its future possibilities in this space (*SRL* July 3, 1948). There was no doubt in my mind then, as there is none now, that LP was a fundamental and major revolution that would utterly rebuild the phonograph industry. With the additional impetus of tape recording and the resulting emergence of cheaply recorded European tape, pressed here on LP by dozens of small companies, the revolution has been accomplished.

There are still many educational institutions and many an individual record buyer not yet "converted" to LP. There are those, too, who drive 1930 Buicks of excellent quality, who take trains rather than risk flight. Correct, there were fine values in those days which still exist. But the 78-rpm record as a musical medium is gone, and that is that. In these last three years a new record library has sprung up that is more comprehensive and far more varied than the accumulation of all the decades of previous electrical and acoustical recording put together—and no matter that much is in second-rate performance; that is scarcely a new factor. Moreover, where before we had two huge record companies and a handful of starvelings in the field, now there are LP records on some hundred different labels, a large percentage of which carry material of potential interest to any record reviewer or buyer.

These three years, then, have as a consequence radically altered the function of the one-man "general practitioner" in the record-reviewing field. Record reviewing is now more closely related to book reviewing than before. No single human being reads and reviews all worthwhile books—they are distributed for complete coverage among many reviewers; or, alternatively, the one-man reviewer casts a personal spotlight here and there with no thought that by his personal choice he thereby eliminates dozens of other worthwhile items from consideration. So with books, and so—from here on out—with records.

If LP has made the one-man reviewer's personal taste more evident in his work, complete coverage being impractical, then it has also made that taste a more useful factor. If it is broad enough to bring satisfaction to a respectable number of readers the reflection of a man's own choice from the greater flood is a kind of guidance, it would seem to me, that is increasingly needed in the face of the sheer mass of indigestible music now thrust at us each month. Mere coverage is not enough!

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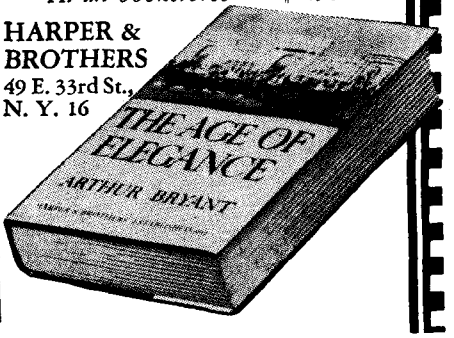

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DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 899

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

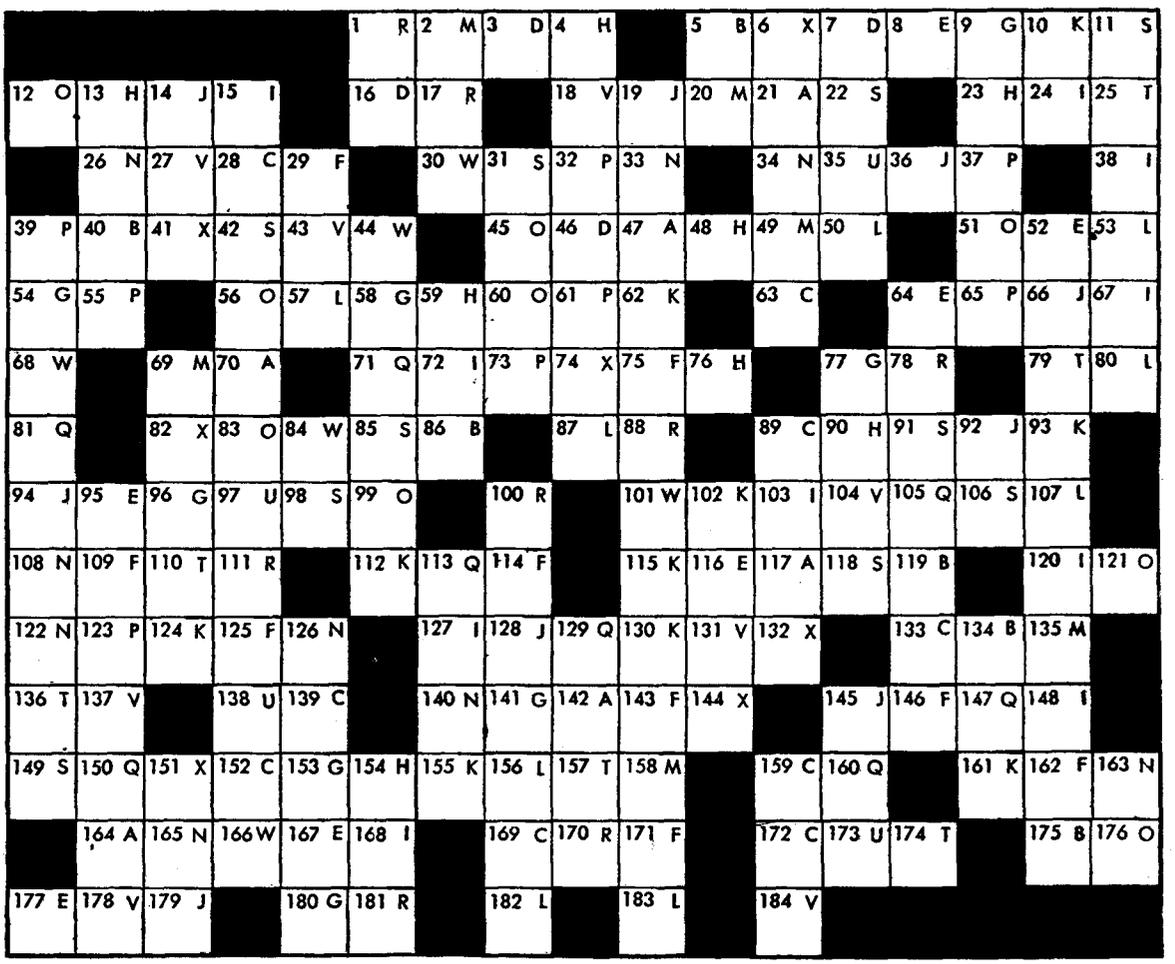
By Elizabeth S. Kingsley

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. Preceded by "South Sea," an international stock jobbery scheme in England, 1720.	164 142 47 117 21 70
B. Alloy of tin used formerly for domestic utensils.	5 40 175 86 119 134
C. Formerly, brandy or other ardent spirit (2 wds.).	169 152 89 63 28 159 172 133 139
D. Proposed genderless pronoun, third person.	3 16 46 7
E. Heat (now only humorously).	8 52 167 95 177 116 64
F. English actor rated second to Garrick (1747-85).	162 29 125 171 75 109 114 146 143
G. City of S. France, historically important.	9 180 77 96 141 153 58 54
H. One who lives for pleasure.	4 154 76 48 23 13 90 59
I. Relative value of a name, in title of play by Oscar Wilde.	72 67 38 24 120 148 103 15 127 168
J. Irish-born British poet, first critic to avow admiration for "Paradise Lost" (1633?-85.)	36 19 179 94 128 145 66 14 92
K. Word used for a specific name one fails to remember or doesn't know (colloq.).	161 112 124 155 93 10 102 62 130 115
L. Hero (last name) of "The Return of the Native."	50 107 87 183 53 57 182 80 156

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
M. First name of current American virtuoso violinist, meaning "I am a Jew."	158 135 69 20 49 2
N. Surname of character in several works by James F. Cooper.	163 108 140 165 33 126 26 122 34
O. Struck with amazement.	83 99 12 176 60 45 56 121 51
P. Entered a copy of a legal document in the office designated by law.	39 37 73 65 61 55 32 123
Q. Odin's eight-footed steed (Norse myth.).	147 129 81 105 71 160 113 150
R. French Army commander who succeeded MacMahon at Sedan and signed the capitulation (Franco-Prussian War, Sept. 2, 1870).	1 100 111 78 88 181 17 170
S. American Indians' usual way of walking in the woods (2 wds.).	85 106 22 91 11 98 149 42 118 31
T. English publisher of first anthology of poetry, 1557.	25 110 79 136 174 157
U. A professional tramp.	173 97 138 35
V. To share (2 wds.).	104 137 184 131 27 18 178 43
W. Heroine of J. M. Barrie's "Little Minister."	84 68 166 30 101 44
X. Removed oysters, clams, etc. from the shell.	132 82 6 41 74 151 144

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd words, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. The letters in each word to be guessed are numbered. These numbers appear under the dashes in the column headed WORDS. There is a dash for each letter in the required word. The key letters in the squares are for convenience, indicating to which word in the definitions each letter in the diagram belongs. When you have guessed a word, fill it in on the dashes; then write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. When the squares are all filled in you will find (by reading from left to right) a quotation from a famous author. Read up and down the letters mean nothing. The black squares indicate ends of words; words do not necessarily end at the right side of the diagram. When the column headed WORDS is filled in, the initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Authority for spelling and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary (second edition).



Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 40 of this issue.

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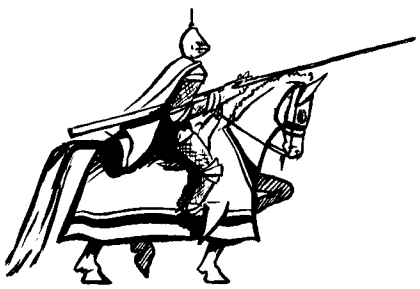

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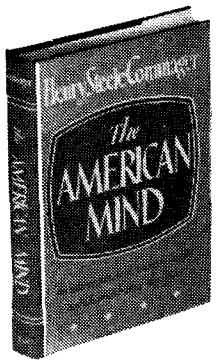

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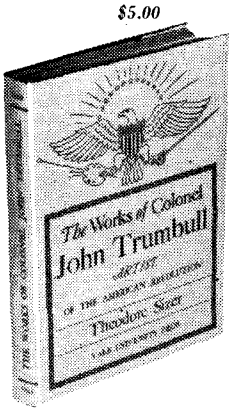

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